# Daily Report

# Near East & South Asia

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*FBIS-NES-89-222* *20 November 1989*

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## Inter-Arab Affairs

### Mubarak, Al-Asad Reportedly Exchange Messages

*JN1911123689 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Doha—Press reports published in Doha today said that the contacts recently held by Libya with both Cairo and Damascus have resulted in an exchange of messages between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

The Qatari newspaper AL-RAYAH, which broke the news in a report from Cairo, said that the Syrian president expressed in his message his intention to inform Egypt about his ideas on the efforts currently under way to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Palestine question. The paper added that President Mubarak voiced the hope that Syria will participate in the Middle East peace efforts and expressed optimism that radical solutions will be formulated to solve the Lebanese problem.

AL-RAYAH went on to say that the Libyan side is currently seeking to arrange a meeting in Tripoli this month between the foreign ministers of Egypt and Syria.

### Al-Asad-Mubarak Phone Conversation

*PM2011114889 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 21 Nov 89 p 10*

[Unattributed report: "Telephone Contact Between Mubarak, Al-Asad"]

[Text] AL-MAJALLAH has learned that a telephone conversation took place some days ago between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. During the converation al-Asad expressed his appreciation of and respect for the Egyptian president ever since they were colleagues and worked together in the Egyptian Air Force in the early sixties. He also said that he was displeased with the statements made by Dr George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, against President Mubarak.

In the same conversation, President Mubarak emphasized the need to resolve this matter and said that he was convinced that a distinction should be made between the Syrian regime and president on one hand and the excesses that occur outside that framework on the other, and that attention should focus on development of relations between the two countries.

Meanwhile, Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat has personally apologized to President Mubarak, saying that no notice should be taken of that matter [Habash's statement] and that all efforts should be directed toward the continuation of the peace process.

### Al-Qadhdhafi, Husayn To Meet 'Shortly'

*PM1511160489 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 11 Nov 89 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Egyptian Mediation Between Libya and Iraq"]

[Text] Cairo, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau—AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned from well-informed sources in Cairo that a meeting will be held shortly in Cairo between Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in the presence of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak with a view to achieving a Libyan-Iraqi reconciliation.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has also learned that this was one of the points broached at Baghdad summit meeting of Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] leaders during their participation in the celebrations marking the rebuilding of the liberated city of Al-Faw.

In Baghdad the Egyptian President conveyed to the ACC leaders the results of the contacts and talks held with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Marsa Matruh and Libya with great optimism that such meetings will produce positive and practical results.

### PLO Request for Arab League Session Agreed To

*JN1811182689 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] INA has learned from a responsible source at the Foreign Ministry that Iraq has agreed to a request by the State of Palestine to hold an emergency session of the Arab League Council at the foreign minister level.

The PLO earlier requested that an emergency session be held by the Arab League to discuss the latest developments in the Palestine question.

## Palestinian Affairs

### Fatah Committee Announces Leadership Appointments

*JN2011155089 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 18 Nov 89 p 31*

[By Fathi al-Barqawi in Tunis]

[Excerpt] The night before last, the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation Movement—Fatah—concluded 3 days of sessions in the Tunisian capital. The most important outcome of these meeting was final approval of the distribution of tasks among the 18 members of the Central Committee who were elected by the Movement's fifth general congress on 7 August 1989.

Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan told AL-ANBA' that the tasks were distributed as follows:

Salah Khalaf, alias Abu-Iyad, in charge of the Unified Security.

Faruq Qaddumi, alias Abu-al-Lutf, secretary [of the Central Committee].
Khalid al-Hasan, alias Abu-al-Sa'id, in charge of information.
Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu-Mazin, in charge of pan-Arab and international affairs and first deputy secretary.
Intisar al-Wazir, alias Umm-Jihad, in charge of social affairs.
Hani al-Hasan, in charge of foreign affairs.
Muhammad Ghunaym, alias Abu-Mahir, in charge of organization.
Salim al-Za'nun, alias Abu-al-Adib, in charge of popular organizations.
Ahmad Quray', alias Abu-'Ala', in charge of finance.
Al-Tayyib 'Abd-al-Rahim in charge of political commissioning.
Hakam Bal'awi, second deputy secretary and deputy to the official in charge of the Unified Security.
Sakhr Habash, alias Abu-Nizar, in charge of ideological mobilization.

Abu-al-Sa'id declined to reveal the tasks given to other members of the Fatah Central Committee.

However, information from other officials in the Movement say that Hayil 'Abd-al-Hamid, alias Abu-al-Hawl, who was in charge of security, was charged with responsibility for the Western Sector [a post held by the late Khalil al-Wazir which is related to occupied territory affairs]; 'Abbas Zaki, who held the post of deputy director general of foreign relations, was appointed secretary to the Intifadah Committee which is chaired by 'Arafat; Brigadier General Muhammad Jihad was appointed member of the Intifadah Committee and member of the al-'Asifah Forces command; Colonel Nasr Yusuf was appointed member of the al-'Asifah Forces command; and Subhi Abu-Karsh, alias Abu-al-Mundhir, was appointed member of the Westen Sector Committee. [passage omitted]

## PLO Sends 'Positive' Reply to Baker Proposals

*JN1911174489 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] The PLO today sent the United States its reply to U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's proposals concerning organizing an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue preparatory to elections in the occupied territory.

The PLO position has been conveyed to Washington through Egypt, according to Palestinian sources in Tunis. As for the contents, Khalid al-Hasan, who seems to have participated in drafting the Palestinian reply, said that the PLO is positive in its stand.

## U.S. Diplomat Cited on PLO Role in Elections

*LD1811112189 Kuwait KUNA in English 1024 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 18 (KUNA)—A prominent U.S. diplomat has said that U.S. is fully convinced that no elections can be held in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip without first securing the PLO's approval.

The diplomat, who refused to be identified in name or rank, affirmed to Kuwaiti daily AL QABAS, published here today, that the PLO can veto such an issue and can also freeze the peace process.

He indicated that the American Administration has been exerting numerous efforts to conclude an agreement with the PLO concerning these elections in order to pave the way for new peace process.

But, he added if these efforts failed elections will not be conducted in West Bank and Gaza Strip and new options to settle the Palestinian problem should be sought. Despite the fundamental role of the PLO in the peace process Bush administration has no intention whatsoever to force Israel to accept the PLO as a negotiating partner in any peace talks, the diplomat said.

AL QABAS noted that this is the first time ever that a high ranking official in Bush administration would speak in such a frankness and uncover the American Administration's thoughts regarding the PLO as well as its real role in the Mideast peace process.

It added that the interviewed U.S. diplomat has for years been a close watcher of the Arab-Israeli conflict and has been posted to Egypt, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia.

## PLO Official Cited on Call for Arab League Meeting

*JN1811205089 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1924 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Brother Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Movement Central Committee, has said that the PLO's call for an emergency session of meetings by the Arab foreign ministers has nothing to do with the U.S. response to Palestinian queries on U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's plan received by the PLO.

Brother Khalid al-Hasan pointed out that the issue is basically related to a dangerous attempt by Israel to make its political stand vis-a-vis a Middle East solution an alternative to the resolutions issued by the UN General Assembly and to effect a change in the meanings of the terms concerning Palestinian territory and rights.

Brother Khalid al-Hasan added that Moshe Arens, the Zionist entity's foreign minister, asked that the Israeli reply to Baker's plan be kept as an official document at the United Nations. This reply unmistakably shows the Zionist entity's decision to annex the occupied Palestinian territories, name the West Bank Judaea and Samaria, and view Jerusalem as the unified capital of Israel, al-Hasan said.

Brother Khalid al-Hasan stressed the need to see joint Arab moves made to counter the Israeli entity's attempts to undermine UN documents and resolutions.

## U.S. Position 'Could Not Be More Hostile'

*JN1711221889 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1942 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Commentary by the political editor]

[Text] Concord between the United States and Israel could not have been more visible during a joint news conference held in Washington yesterday by President Bush and Israeli enemy Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. The United States fully understands Israel's position; the United States will not bring any pressure to bear on Israel for it to talk to the PLO: This sums up the news conference and Shamir's Washington visit and his talks there. Moreover, it is the bottom line of the U.S. position on peace in the Middle East.

The United States refuses to distance itself from the Israeli trench; indeed it works all the time to consolidate this trench at all levels and on all fronts. The United States even refuses to take a political position at variance with the Israeli line, and does not even attempt to show relative neutrality concerning the search for a just settlement to the Middle East problem. The United States is forever understanding of the Israeli position, but replies to the Palestinian queries with extremely vague words that only bear testimony to its unwillingness to understand the Palestinian stand. The United States has not applied, and will not apply, any amount of pressure on Israel to talk to the PLO, even if the aim is to try to negotiate a fair settlement. In short, the U.S. position constitutes the principal stumbling block to a just solution to the Middle East problem—a settlement that meets the legitimate, national rights of our Palestinian people. The U.S. position could not be more hostile to our people and their valiant intifadah. By pursuing this line, the U.S. Administration is attempting to buy time for the Israeli occupation authorities to abort the intifadah and neutralize its achievements and by extension its legitimate objectives.

Given the absence of a cohesive Arab stand, it is small wonder the United States is bent on pursuing its present line. Even anti-American rhetoric is not forthcoming from the Arabs. The Israeli entity finds in the United States [word indistinct] for its crises and finds in it the assistance it needs to tackle its crises and bail it out of its problems. The leaders of the Israeli enemy rush to Washington every time the noose tightens around their necks. [passage indistinct] The United States never has any scruples over giving the Israelis even more than they ask for. But where will the Palestinians turn for help? Our heroic people have only their own strength to draw on—it is the strength of the Arab nation: Yes indeed, our own strength is the strength of our nation inasmuch as we are an integral part of this nation. It is our strategic heartland. The question is: When will this heartland move, and when will it become active and produce a practical, united stand that tells the United States: Enough bias toward Israel, enough understanding of Israel's aggressive stands, and enough support for its gruesome crimes.

Perhaps the Arab foreign ministers who have been called into an extraordinary session by the PLO will utter some of these words. Perhaps they will, or will they?

## U.S. Backing of Shamir Stance Assailed

*JN1811212589 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1946 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Political commentary]

[Text] Brothers; children of our great Palestinian people: On the eve of the session between U.S. President Bush and Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, the Zionist entity announced the construction of a new settlement in the occupied Gaza Strip. Earlier reports had spoken about cooperation between Israel and the South African racist regime in developing ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads. Reports were also coming in about a direct Israeli involvement in the disturbances in southern Sudan, as well as Israeli arms deliveries to the Ethiopian Government and renewed efforts to transfer Ethiopian Jews to the Zionist entity. On top of that, Israeli repression against our folk and brothers throughout the occupied territory has been on the increase. Examples: opening fire on women and children, the formation of armed units composed of settler herds, and brutal crackdowns against Palestinian camps, villages, and cities, dropping explosives on our people from helicopters, continued sieges against civilians, demolition of homes, arrests, and the use of violence against our brother and sister detainees in Israeli detention centers and prisons.

All the while, U.S. press and other media were intimating that the U.S. President was not thrilled or in a hurry to meet with Shamir in light of U.S. displeasure with the Israeli response to the U.S. proposals known as the Baker plan. But soon, the American stance and logic were forthcoming; the U.S. response was as disappointing as past American positions. The U.S. Administration, as enunciated by the State Department spokeswoman, came up with nothing more than pale, meaningless words expressing the disappointment of the U.S. Administration regarding all that has been mentioned above.

Yes, indeed—the U.S. Administration made an expression of concern, and that's it. Following his meeting with the American President, however, Shamir declared that the U.S. Administration is understanding of the Israeli stance, and that no disagreement exists between the Americans and the Israelis. While the American stance comes as no surprise to us, we ask: If such is the concern American-style, then what is the Arab concern like? If through the PLO and their peaceful initiatives and their handling of the diplomatic side of the conflict, the Palestinians have shown themselves to be intelligently flexible, then what are the Arabs doing, especially since they know that the Zionist entity is bent on intransigence

and the U.S. Administration is giving all manner of support to this Israeli stubbornness? Such questions gain added importance and urgency at this particular juncture, especially given that the Palestinians are giving daily evidence of a determination to pursue the blessed, valiant intifadah, regardless of the requisite sacrifices, and to destroy the foundations and laws and institutions of occupation and build the pillars of our national independence over our national soil.

Our great people are to be saluted for continuing to strive for their just cause and their goals of independence and statehood. It is revolution until victory.

## Sha'th on Ties With Israel, Egypt, Syria, U.S.

*PM1711161089 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 17 Nov 89 pp 36-37*

[Unattributed interview with Palestine National Council Political Committee Chairman Dr Nabil Sha'th in Jeddah; date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: How do you view Shamir's plan?

Dr Sha'th: It is a plan without a plan. Its sole aim is to stop the Palestinian people's intifadah [uprising], which has become a giant that terrifies him. It has become every Palestinian's and every Arab's hope of establishing the independent Palestinian state that will constitute a national home for all Palestinians, both inside and outside the territories. The PLO considers the elections an essential means to this end.

But in order for the elections to be free they must be held under an international presence replacing the Israeli occupation forces. This, because their presence jeopardizes the Palestinians' safety and eliminates a basic element, namely, the freedom of the elections. Shamir is trying to perpetuate the Israeli occupation in the West Bank, not to withdraw from it. His proposals are ambiguous and remote from the Palestinians' ultimate objective—their right to self-determination.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you agree to a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue?

Dr Sha'th: Yes. We have agreed, but on certain conditions in order to ensure such a meeting's success. The first of these conditions is that we refuse to allow the meeting be confined to the elections issue alone. We want the agenda for the dialogue to be open so that everything can be discussed. We want such a meeting to be not an alternative to the international conference but, rather, a preliminary meeting with a view to the conference and comprehensive and just settlement. And the dialogue must be based on a Palestinian delegation appointed by the PLO from people both inside and outside the occupied territories.

AL-HAWADITH: Following the past the three rounds, do you regard the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue as effective?

Dr Sha'th: Regrettably, the American side has not been at all positive in the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue. They have probably deemed that our moderate, realistic, and flexible approach reflects weakness and capitulation and that its objective is not to facilitate the road to a just and comprehensive peace. They were forced to hold a dialogue in December 1988 as a result of the increasing pressures exerted on them, first, by the initifadah; second, by the peaceful Palestinian political line; third, by the Arab states, especially Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq; fourth, by the Soviets; and, fifth, by Europe. Frankly, we reject the settlement called autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. We want balanced and harmonious relations with the United States on the road to the international peace conference and the upholding of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish their free and independent state.

AL-HAWADITH: How are Palestinian-Syrian relations proceeding?

Dr Sha'th: They heading for an improvement, God willing. They have gone beyond mediations and direct channels now exist. I recall that talks were held in Belgrade between Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], [Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim] Khaddam, and [Syrian Foreign Minister] Faruq al-Shar' and continued in New York on the sidelines of the UN session. We of the PLO see positive and effective steps with sister Syria. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: How do you view Egypt's 10 points?

Dr Sha'th: I see them as an attempt to put Israel under the international hammer. The Egyptian questions were designed to clarify Shamir's plan, and the United States agreed with Egypt's making such a proposal, which it considered a positive attempt by Egypt to revive the dialogue and the political process. But what happened was that Israel rejected the Egyptian points and the United States made no initiative regarding that rejection. The Egyptian points were not addressed to the PLO; they were addressed as questions to Israel and their role ended with Israel's total rejection.

The question now is: Where to go after that? The real issue is in the Arabs' hands. They should tell the United States that this is not what was agreed when we started the dialogue, the PLO has no more concessions to offer, and we Palestinians are continuing the peace march. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: What is the status of the dispute between the unified leadership of the intifadah and Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement]?

Dr Sha'th: Hamas is a struggling Islamic organization in the occupied land. It is a formation comprising three Islamic, Palestinian organizations, one of which is part of the original Fatah organization. This Islamic tendency is one of the major tendencies on Palestinian territory, and is one of the major currents maintaining the struggle in the occupied territories under the intifadah.

At first coordination with Hamas was effective: It was granted seats on the Palestine National Council, and its representatives attended the meetings of the council's 19th session, which endorsed the establishment of the Palestinian state and the Palestinian peace plan. Then problems escalated with Hamas when it insisted on working independently of the unified leadership of the intifadah. But we are now witnessing further coordination and further rapprochement under the unified leadership, within which Hamas is now represented, albeit without full commitment. We are seeking more commitment from Hamas to that leadership, especially following Israel's detention of Hamas leaders for the first time, which something it did not do before.

We are seeking coordination with all Islamic, nationalist, and progressive forces in our homeland so we can all struggle against the Zionist enemy.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you view recent Egyptian-Palestinian coordination?

Dr Sha'th: I consider the coordination positive to the highest degree. Egypt is do its duty to the full in the political and diplomatic fields. It causes embarrassment to Israel by many of the steps it takes. It also puts pressure on the United States through many other steps. Egypt's return to the Arab arena has restored balance and added a new strength to that arena. Generally Egyptian-Palestinian coordination is continuing, and it is consistent with the main guideline of the Palestinian approach, which is toward peace.

## Official Calls for Using Weapons in Intifadah

*JN1711153889 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] In a statement to French Television's Channel 5, Muhammad 'Abbas, head of the Palestine Liberation Front [and member of the PLO Executive Committee], called for developing the intifadah in the occupied Palestinian territories from the stage of stones to that of weapons. He said Israeli losses should be balanced with those of the Palestinians.

## Egypt

### Mubarak Receives Call From Bush, Phones 'Arafat

*NC1811144189 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] President Husni Mubarak and U.S. President George Bush exchanged views on the Middle East issue in light of recent developments and efforts to advance the peace process in the region. They also exchanged views on several issues relating to cooperation betwen Egypt and the United States.

The U.S. President telephoned President Mubarak this morning and congratulated him and the Egyptian people on the Egyptian soccer team's victory and qualification for the World Cup finals.

Meanwhile, President Mubarak has telephoned Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat. They exchanged views on current developments and ongoing moves and contacts over the Palestinian issue.

### Mubarak: No PLO Response Yet on Baker Plan

*NC2011113189 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Text] In a statement to reporters after an official reception for Cypriot President Yeoryios Vasiliou today, President Husni Mubarak declared that Egypt has not yet received from the PLO the Palestinian reply to U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's plan for peace in the Middle East. President Mubarak expressed his hope that the answer will not be negative, adding that he is not exerting pressure on anyone but that the wheel must be helped to turn.

Asked his opinion of the occupation formula to which Shamir is clinging, President Mubarak said: Shamir can say what he wants. The United States says land should be in exchange for peace.

### Palestinian-Egyptian Delegation Under Study

*JN1811164089 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 17 Nov 89 p 1*

[By 'Abd-al-Nabi 'Abd-al-Sattar]

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Cairo have stressed that the United States is currently studying a Palestinian proposal on forming a Palestinian-Egyptian delegation to hold talks with U.S. Administration officials in Washington to ascertain the United States' seriousness regarding the achievement of peace in the Middle East.

The sources added that Egypt informed Washington of the need to convince Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to announce Israel's readiness to relinquish the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in return for peace. The sources pointed out that Egypt informed Washington that Israel's continued occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip do not encourage other Arab parties to participate in the peace process.

During recent telephone contacts between Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and James Baker, U.S. secretary of state, Cairo has reiterated Egypt's adherence to the PLO's participation in any peace negotiations, especially since it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

AL-WAFD has learned that Egypt told Washington that it rejected the exclusion of Jordan from negotiations on holding elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

### Iraq's Ramadan Arrives 18 Nov for 3-day Visit

*NC1811111089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1038 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Cairo, 18 Nov (MENA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, arrived in Cairo today on an official 3-day visit. During his visit Ramadan will chair the Iraqi delegation to the joint higher Egyptian-Iraqi committee meetings, which will begin at the Prime Ministry building later today. Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi led the delegation members who received the Iraqi official.

### Notes Payments to Egyptian Workers

*NC1811212389 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] The third session of the higher Egyptian-Iraqi committee opened at the Prime Ministry this evening under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi and Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister. [passage omitted]

Following the 3-hour meeting, Taha Yasin Ramadan told reporters that agreement had been reached on ways of resolving various problems discussed by the committee, particularly those concerning the remittances of Egyptian nationals and companies.

Ramadan added that agreement was also reached on a method of paying the overdue wages of Egyptian workers in Iraq as quickly as possible within the limits of Iraqi capabilities.

He said agreement was reached to pay all arrears due to all Egyptian companies in Iraq and that measures to implement this have already begun to be implemented and will be completed as soon as possible.

Ramadan explained that it has been decided to transport Egyptian workers in Iraq aboard planes of the Iraqi and Egyptian airlines and to organize travel reservations for those wishing to leave the country in accordance with the capabilities of the two companies. He noted that the additional Iraqi flights stopped as of today.

Ramadan asserted that there is complete coordination between Iraqi authorities and the Egyptian Interior Ministry over the deaths of Egyptian workers and said that

the Egyptian Interior Ministry has all the files pertaining to these deaths and their causes.

Taha Yasin Ramadan announced that death compensation will be paid immediately.

He noted that all problems and obstacles hindering the progress of Egyptian-Iraqi cooperation were discussed during the meeting, taking into account that the two countries form an important element of the Arab Cooperation Council.

Ramadan said that frankness in dealing with problems will enable us to reach positive solutions and to eliminate negative aspects. He added: We realized from the beginning of the cooperation process that we would face problems and obstacles from within and without. Although these problems pose difficulties and cause great bitterness, we are capable of confronting them in a way that will serve our mutual interests. We are able to avoid reactions that are bound to affect the adoption of correct decisions.

In conclusion, Ramadan urged all parties to remain vigilant toward any attempts to impede the process of cooperation and coordination between the two countries. He emphasized that the process will continue and said: We will firmly confront any attempts to hinder it.

### Comments on Workers Killed in Iraq

*NC1811142989 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1211 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Cairo, 18 Nov (MENA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, has emphasized the steady positive growth of Egyptian-Iraqi ties, saying that they are improving continually on every level, despite all attempts to harm them.

In a statement to reporters following his arrival in Cairo today, Ramadan declined to comment on certain reactions in Egyptian papers to events concerning Egyptian workers in Iraq, but said that during his visit he will meet with Egyptian reporters to explain this issue.

Asked about the high number of Egyptians who have been killed, Ramadan said that he does not believe this to be an outstanding phenomenon. This issue has appeared in a certain framework that projects it in this way, he said. He affirmed that the Egyptians in Iraq are in their own country. He expressed his belief that the reporters had heard Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's statement on this isue.

On the efforts being made to deal with this situation, Ramadan said that the assertions by the Iraqi president and leadership will be translated into positive steps toward a solution. All topics will be discussed during the meetings of the joint higher Egyptian-Iraqi committee, including the issue of the remittances of Egyptians.

Ramadan concluded his statement by expressing his pleasure at visiting Cairo as part of the continuing consultations between the two countries on all levels. He noted that today's meeting comes within the framework of clarifying the situation in order that any questions may be dispelled. He stressed that there are no problems and that any change in the substance of relations is for the better.

For his part, Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi said the higher committee meeting forms part of the committee's continuous consultations and meetings within the broader framework of the Arab Cooperation Council. He noted that everyone has been in favor of the continuation of bilateral meetings since the start of the Arab cooperation march.

Sidqi described Egyptian-Iraqi relations as more than excellent and said: We are interested in solving all problems.

He affirmed that the issue of Egyptian returnees will be discussed during the higher committee meetings, due to begin this evening, and by the two consular delegations. The matter will be reviewed in light of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's assertions in the last 2 days regarding the Egyptian workers and his assertion that it is not a phenomenon [as received] and that the Egyptians are exactly the same as the Iraqis, he stated.

Sidqi pointed out that if there are any problems, they should be dealt with. He declared that President Saddam Husayn and Taha Yasin Ramadan have issued instructions for the solution of these problems.

Concluding his statement, Sidqi affirmed that all problems will be resolved and that there is no cause for exaggerated concern.

### Comments at Joint Committee Meeting

*NC1811203489 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] The third session of the higher Egyptian-Iraqi joint committee opened at the Prime Ministry this evening under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Dr 'Ataif Sidqi and Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister. The participants will discuss the implementation of joint cooperation projects in various fields and issues relating to Egyptian workers in Iraq.

The Egyptian delegation includes the ministers of information, economy, and manpower and training; the minister of state for international cooperation; the minister of state for emigration and Egyptians abroad; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretry and director of the president's office for political affairs.

The Iraqi delegation comprises the minister of trade and representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Transport and Communications, Health, Finance, and Culture and Information, as well representatives of the Iraqi Central Bank and the al-Rafidayn and al-Rashid Banks.

The committee meeting was preceded by a meeting between Dr 'Atif Sidqi and Taha Yasin Ramadan which was also attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Asim 'Abd-al-Haq, head of the mission escorting the Iraqi delegation; the Egyptian ambassador in Baghdad; and the Iraqi ambassador in Cairo.

Following the meeting, Ramadan said that his meeting with Dr 'Atif Sidqi and the session of the higher committee took place in a positive and brotherly atmosphere and revealed both sides' desire to work together to confront any problems, either through bilateral action or within the framework of the Arab Cooperation Council.

Ramadan added: The talks were frank so that solutions to any problems could be reached and any negative reactions avoided. Certain parties are trying to provoke such negative reactions in our bilateral relations and in our ties within the Arab Cooperation Counil.

He disclosed that all issues pertaining to the Egyptian workers' financial remittances and the rights of deceased workers were discussed. He added that the measures adopted after President Saddam Husayn's meeting with representatives of the Egyptian workers in Baghdad were also discussed. Implementation of these measures began today.

### Meets Mubarak, Conveys Saddam Message

*JN1911154189 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1448 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (INA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a message from his brother President Saddam Husayn dealing with relations between the two fraternal countries as well as current Arab issues.

Following his meeting with President Mubarak today, Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister, said: We conveyed to President Husni Mubarak President Saddam Husayn's greetings and best wishes of progress and prosperity for the fraternal Egyptian people. We also expressed the eagerness of the Iraqi leaders and people to preserve the distinguished and close relations with fraternal Egypt.

In a statement to the INA correspondent in Cairo, Ramadan added: We briefed President Husni Mubarak on the urgent and effective measures taken by President Saddam Husayn to deal with any damage caused to Egyptian workers in Iraq and also to settle the problem of delaying the transfers and the remittances of the deceased.

Ramadan referred to President Mubarak's deep understanding of Iraq's principled positions, his concern about the fraternal relations with Iraq, and his awareness of Iraq's circumstances and the requirements of war and reconstruction.

He also said: President Mubarak asked me to convey a message to his brother President Saddam Husayn in which he expressed his best wishes of good health for President Saddam Husayn as well as his hope that Iraq will achieve more prosperity and progress. The president also expressed his deep satisfaction with the Iraqi president's initiative to contain the scheme drawn up by some parties to harm the brotherly relations between Iraq and Egypt. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi.

### Joint Higher Committee Agreement Signed

*NC1911200889 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1912 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA)—In the official record signed this evening by Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi and Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, the Egyptian-Iraqi joint higher committee reiterated the two countries' desire to consolidate and strengthen cooperation in various agricultural, industrial, economic, and commercial spheres.

According to the record, the two countries agreed that Iraq should repay $50 million of the amount due to Egyptians working in Iraq in $10 million installments, to be paid every 10 days until the end of the current year. The first sum was transfered on 16 November. Another study will be made as soon as possible to agree on arrangements for repaying the remaining amount next year. Priority of transfers will be given to families of those who have died and those who have ended their contracts and left Iraq for good.

The higher committee's official record also recommends that an agreement be concluded in the field of social insurance for workers in both countries. Specialists from both sides will prepare the draft agreement, which will be submitted to the joint technical committees during their next meetings.

It has also been agreed to increase the volume of trade and to sign an agreement on a balanced transaction for 1990 to the sum of $50 million to be shared equally by both sides.

Agreement has also been reached on how to settle a large portion of the debt that Iraq owes some Egyptian companies. Another meeting will be held next spring to settle the remaining debt.

Officials of both countries' air companies have also agreed to settle the dues owed to Egypt Air in accordance with fixed [words indistinct] amounts.

The Egyptian and Iraqi sides have also agreed on ways to cooperate in the fields of agrarian reform, electricity, transportation, and communications through the exchange of expertise, information, and joint studies.

In the field of higher education, Iraq will offer 25 university scholarships to implement the executive program of the second agreement. Iraq will also open a cultural center in Cairo to match its Egyptian counterpart in Baghdad.

In the field of information, the two sides reviewed the existing agreement between the two national news agencies. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the cooperation that exists between the radio and television networks of both countries. They agreed to hold an Egyptian arts and photography exhibition in Baghdad in January.

### Iraqi Ambassador Expects Payment of Overdue Wages

*NC1711165789 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1609 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Nov (MENA)—Iraqi Ambassador to Egypt Nabil Najm has stated that the Iraqi Government will allocate a large sum for the payment of Egyptian workers' overdue wages in the next 2 days.

In an interview with a MENA correspondent, the ambassador said that Iraq has already begun regular payments of its $16 million debt to Egypt Air. The debt was contracted under the terms of an arrangement between Egypt Air and Iraqi Airways.

The ambassador asserted that reports about a crisis of confidence between Egyptians and Iraqis are merely unjustifiable rumors aimed at harming the deep-rooted relations between the leaders and the people of the two countries. He said these rumors serve the enemy's interests, which conflict with the two countries' desire to embark on rennaissance and development.

### 'Abd-al-Majid Receives Israeli Ambassador

*NC1911151089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1354 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Israeli Ambassador to Egypt Shim'on Shamir today.

Foreign Ministry sources said that 'Abd-al-Majid dealt with Israeli practices in the occupied territories, especially the measures taken against the town of Bayt Sahur and the policy of building settlements in the occupied territories. He referred to the decision to build a new settlement in the Gaza Strip, describing it as an obstacle to peace in the Middle East.

Following the meeting, the Israeli ambassador reiterated his country's rejection of dialogue with the PLO. He said that dialogue is under way between Israel and the United States over Israeli reservations about U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's five-point plan. He said that the Israeli Government is now focusing on holding elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

### Jordanian Information Minister Ends Visit

*NC1811165689 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1546 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 18 Nov (MENA)—Jordanian Information Minister Nasuh al-Majali left Cairo for home this afternoon at the end of an official 5-day visit. During his stay, he conveyed a message from King Husayn of Jordan to President Husni Mubarak. [passage omitted]

### Saudi Justice Minister Arrives on Visit

*NC1811182289 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1755 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 18 Nov (MENA)—Shaykh Muhammad Ibn-Ibrahim Ibn-Jubayri, Saudi minister of justice and acting chief of the court of grievances [diwan al-madhalim], arrived in Cairo this evening from Rabat for a 4-day official visit. The Saudi minister, who is heading a Justice Ministry delegation, will meet with President Husni Mubarak during his visit. [passage omitted]

### Oil Minister Leaves for OAPEC Meeting

*NC1911071389 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0613 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA)—Chemist 'Abd-al-Hadi Qandil, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, left Cairo for Abu Dhabi this morning to begin official visits to the United Arab Emirates [UAE] and Oman which will last for several days.

While in Abu Dhabi, Qandil will attend the meetings of the ministerial council of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries [OAPEC] which will begin tomorrow, Monday, in the UAE capital. This is the first time that Egypt has taken part in such meetings for 11 years.

The OAPEC ministerial council will discuss several issues, particularly developments concerning oil production in the Arab world, as well as coordination among Arab countries in the fields of production, export, refining, and consumption.

Qandil will also hold bilateral talks with Omani officials during his visit to Muscat.

### Security Forces Storm Asyut Village; 2 Injured

*JN1911212189 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 18 Nov 89 p 2*

[By Majdi Hilmi]

[Text] The security forces besieged the village of Darnakah in Asyut last night, Wednesday [as published]. The forces stormed the Hamid Jawdat mosque and fired bullets on worshipers. Two citizens in the village were injured.

The villagers were taken by surprise by a large number of troops and Central Security trucks surrounding the village during night prayers. Some of the trucks headed for the Hamid Jawdat mosque, where the Islamic group was holding its weekly meeting. The forces surrounded the mosque and stormed it without warning. Clashes occurred between the two sides. The forces opened fire, injuring 'Abbas Muhammad 'Abbas in the left leg. His leg bones were crushed and he was bleeding profusely. Sultan Muhammad also sustained a foot injury.

The security forces claimed that the Islamic group members had raided the police station in the village.

## Libya

### 'Official Source' Comments on U.S. Statement

*LD1811192989 Tripoli JANA in English 1826 G T 18 Nov 89*

["Official Source at the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation Comments on the Statement of the American Foreign Ministry"—JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Al Harth [November] 18, Jamahiriyah News Agency—The American foreign ministry expressed, in a statement yesterday, the concern of the American administration and disappointment at the positive steps declared by France regarding its relations with Great Jamahiriyah.

Commenting on that, an official source at the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation made a statement describing the American statement as repetition of false claims and accusations which have already been repeated in the past by American officials and proved false and groundless before the world public opinion and came within the framework of hostility and suspicion which the American administration is still launching against the Libyan Arab people at a time the world is moving towards a settlement of problems and disputes between states through constructive dialogue and understanding.

The source expressed surprise at the contents of the American statement which included falsifications and turned facts upside down. The source said "we see in this statement clear and express intervention in the internal affairs and bilateral relations between sovereign independent states. This if it shows anything, it proves that the Washington administration has not yet abandoned its old policy which makes intervention in the internal affairs of other states as a feature of its foreign policy which is a matter we do not and will not accept and we will confront it and we are sure of the support of all those who stood with dialogue and respect the principles of justice and law. [no closing quotes as received]

### 'No Plan' for Bush-Al-Qadhdhafi Meeting

*LD1811152489 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Washington—A White House spokesman said yesterday that there was no plan for a meeting between U.S. President George Bush and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the occasion of the convening of the U.S.-Soviet summit on 2-3 December off the Maltese coast.

AFP had reported that Maltese opposition leader Carmelo Mifsud Binnic had suggested a meeting between President Bush and Col al-Qadhdhafi on the occasion of the summit. He stressed that that would contribute to an easing of tension in the Mediterranean. The White House spokesman added that there is no plan for a meeting. He further stressed that he does not expect any change in U.S.- Libyan relations.

A U.S. official stated that Libyans are aware of what they have to do in order to improve relations; that is, to stop supporting terrorism and carrying out sabotage against their neighbors.

### UN Delegation Voices Concern Over U.S. Measures

*LD1611150689 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0930 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] United Nations, 16 Nov (JANA)—The great Jamahiriyah has expressed its concern regarding the measures taken by the United States some years ago against the great Jamahiriyah's mission to the United Nations and that are still in force, a matter which obstructs the work of the mission and limits its activities in the United States.

The Libyan Arab delegation informed the Relations Committee during a meeting in New York that the permanent mission was still awaiting a positive solution to its long-standing problems.

During the meeting, the committee asked the U.S. Administration to fully commit itself to solving these problems in a manner that guarantees the right of the great Jamahiriyah's mission to enjoy all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the United Nations.

### Tunisian 'Source' on U.S. Libyan Ties Statement

*LD1811183689 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] A responsible source in sister Tunisia has said in reply to a statement made by the official United States spokesman on relations linking the Great Jamahiriyah with sister Tunisia that the relations and ties between the two sister countries are distinguished, above all considerations, and cannot be affected by that or any other statement.

The 18 November edition of AL-SHURUQ quotes the source as saying that the United States alone is bound by

the statements made by the official United States spokesman, adding that the statement is not worthy of interest or comment.

The source also indicates that Tunisia's response to the statement by the official spokesman in which he urged Tunisia to be cautious in its relations with the Jamahiriyah is that his country built its foreign relations in accordance with its interests, the requirements of Arab cohesion, and the unity of the Arab Maghreb, far from all external influence.

### Chad Warned on Allegations of Harassment

*LD1811222389 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1955 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Nov (JANA)—The Chadian ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah was summoned today to the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation, where he was received by the brother head of the Africa Affairs Department.

The head of the Africa Affairs Department told the Chadian ambassador that the Great Jamahiriyah has on several occasions stressed to the Chadian authorities that allegations made by Chadian nationals living in the land of the Great Jamahiriyah that they are subjected to harassment and ill treatment are untrue and that they are instead living in security and peace and are not subjected to any harassment as they are exempt from legal measures taken against illegal immigrants out of consideration for the conditions in Chad and the problems the country is facing. However, the official added, the Chadian authorities persist in ther allegations, and faced with this situation we find ourselves obliged to ask the Chadian authorities for one of two things: Either they issue an official statement by the Chadian Government refuting these allegations and confirming the good treatment the Chadians receive in the Great Jamahiriyah or, should this prove unfeasible, they should make the necessary arrangements to transfer this community—estimated at approximately 600,000 people—back to their country of origin as quickly as possible so that the continued presence of this community does not remain the cause of problems alleged by the Chadian authorities. We are prepared to cooperate with Chad by setting up working groups that would draw up a timetable for their transfer. This would require the Chadian Government to prepare what is necessary, and we are ready to offer every facility.

### Sudan's Tahir, Delegation Depart 18 Nov

*LD1811210789 Tripoli JANA in English 1818 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Tripoli, Al Harth [November] 18, The Arab Maghreb Union Pool—Brigadier Al Tijani Adam Tahir, the member of the Revolutionary Command Council in sisterly Sudan, and the delegation in his company this afternoon left Tripoli after a visit to Great Jamahiriyah. Seeing him off at Tripoli International Airport Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir as well as the Sudanese ambassador accredited to Great Jamahiriyah and his members of staff.

Brigadier Al Tijani Adam Tahir hailed, in a statement to JANA, the results of his visit to Great Jamahiriyah.

## Morocco

### Rabat Reports 16 Nov Polisario Assault

*LD1811184989 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Rabat, 18 Nov (MAP)—Polisario mercenaries the morning of 16 November launched an extensive attack on the defensive line between the subsectors of Gueltet and Mgala in the eastern part of Moroccan Sahara.

During the fighting, which lasted 3 hours, the valiant Royal Moroccan Armed Forces encircled two infantry battalions and a BMB [as received] mechanized battalion, which were pushed by the mercenaries into this attack.

The enemy gangsters suffered the following losses. Around 100 were killed and wounded. The enemy left 37 torn bodies in the battlefield. A significant quantity of ammunition was destroyed or captured, including two BMB armored vehicles, three jeeps carrying heavy weapons, a twin-barreled 23-mm gun, an RPG, a number of B10 guns, RPG7s, and a huge number of Kalashnikovs.

Five men among the ranks of the Royal Moroccan Armed Forces were martyred and three were injured; two jeeps were destroyed.

The Polisario mercenaries' assault against Moroccan territorial unity on that morning was the fourth suicide assault carried out in 2 months.

### RCC Member, Moroccan Officials Discuss Peace

*EA1611103889 Omdurman Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Nov 89*

[Text] Member of the RCC [Revolution Command Council] Brigadier al-Tijani Adam al-Tahir, who is currently visiting North Africa heading the Sudanese delegation of the national dialogue conference on peace, said that the authorities of Morocco had expressed their understanding to the Sudanese efforts in achieving peace in the southern part of the country. He added that he had informed the Moroccan officials about the results of the national dialogue conference on peace and the government's efforts to end the ongoing war in the country. Earlier, Brig al-Tijani met the heads of the various committees of the Moroccan parliament. The MP's expressed their concern to the development of the situation in Sudan. They assured their readiness and their country's support to the Sudanese Government in finding solutions to the various problems of the country.

## Sudan

### Detained Political Leaders Reported Released

#### Al-Mahdi Said Among Freed

*NC1911073589 Paris AFP in English*
*0731 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 19 (AFP)—Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the Sudanese premier ousted last June 30, has been released from jail, the AL-INQADH AL-WATANI newspaper reported Sunday.

He had been freed along with several other senior figures in the former government, the paper said. But the Communist Party general secretary, Ibrahim Nugud, was still being held.

#### Remain Under House Arrest

*EA1911211989 Khartoum SUNA in French*
*0930 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Khartoum 19 Nov (SUNA)—Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, chairman of the dissolved Ummah Party; Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of the dissolved Democratic Unionist Party; and Hasan al-Turabi, leader of the Islamic Front Party, were released last Friday, remaining under house arrest. This was learned in Khartoum on Sunday from the daily AL-INQADH.

Other leaders of dissolved southern parties also were released, the daily reported on Sunday, reaffirming the revolutionary government's decision not to give up the resolution concerning the dissolution of political parties.

It should be noted that the leaders of the dissolved political parties were arrested on 30 June, following the launching of the National Salvation Revolution.

#### Further Newspaper Reportage

*NC1911082589 Paris AFP in English*
*0814 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] Khartoum, Nov 19 (AFP)—Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the Sudanese premier ousted last June 30, has been released from jail, the AL-INQADH AL-WATANI newspaper reported Sunday.

The military junta freed him on Friday along with two other senior politicians, the paper said. They were Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) and Hasan al-Turabi, an influential figure in the fundamentalist Islamic National Front.

The three men "have left Kober prison in Khartoum to go to their homes amid reports that they are under house arrest," the daily said.

But the communist party general secretary, Ibrahim Nugud, was still being held. [passage omitted]

#### Ahmad, Surur, Aru, Said Freed

*EA1811173889 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic*
*1020 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Nov (SUNA]—Political detainees released during the past 2 weeks include Mmuhammad Tawfiq Ahmad [foreign minister in 1987 and chairman of ministerial peace committee in May 1989]; Eliaba James Surur [leader of the African opposition in Parliament in 1988]; and Samuel Aru [irrigation minister in 1986]. This was told to AL-SUIDAN AL-HADITH by Colonel Bakri Hasan Salih, National Salvation Revolution Command Council member, and member of the higher security and operations ccommittee. Col Bakri said the pledge given by the revolution to release all those proven innocent was being implemented. He added that the release of the rest of the political detainees would continue following the completion of investigations.

#### Spokesman Denies Release

*NC1911141389 Cairo MENA in English*
*1400 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 19 (MENA)—Colonel Sulayman Muhammad Sulayman, member of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council and official spokesman of the council, said that investigations are still under way with the leader of the Ummah Party Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani and with Secretary General of the Islamic Front Dr. Hasan 'Abdallah al-Turabi.

The Sudanese official asserted that those persons will be released as soon as they are proved innocent of charges of corruption.

Sulayman told MENA that the nation salvation revolution has pledged to release immediately any of the former politicians, anyone proved innocent of charges of corruption and adding that 22 political leaderships have been freed in the last period.

#### Release Previously Considered

*PM2011094989 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic*
*15 Nov 89 pp 1-2*

[Unattributed report: "Sudanese Information About Imminent Release of Al-Mahdi, Al-Mirghani, and Al-Turabi"]

[Excerpt] Khartoum, London, Amman, Rabat—Informed Sudanese sources have told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that contacts and consultations are being held in Khartoum that may pave the way for the release of former Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, Democratic Unionist Party leader Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, and National Islamic Front Secretary General Dr Hasan al-Turabi, who have been detained in Kabar Prison since 30 June.

The sources pointed out that indirect contacts were held recently between the National Salvation Revolution Command Council and the three detained political leaders, namely when Professor Muddathir 'Abd-al-Rahim visited Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in prison and former Foreign Minister Dr Husayn Abu-Salih visited Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani.

The sources added that there is an inclination to release the three political leaders within a short time. In that context, the sources also pointed out that a number of detained political leaders recently were released, though most of those leaders are allowed to reside only in Khartoum.

The Salvation Revolution Command Council announced in statements by 'Umar al-Bashir and its other members that political prisoners would be released "if investigations prove they are innocent."

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT meanwhile has learned that the changes campaign among the ranks of the state's senior employees still is continuing. After the dismissal of a number of Sudanese ambassadors and diplomats, the dismissal of 12 senior Health Ministry employees and some Civil Aviation Authority and Sudanese Airlines personnel was announced. Some changes also were made yesterday in ranking police posts, with the following appointments: Major General Muhyi-al-Din Muhammad 'Ali as director of central investigation; Major General Hasan Ahmad Siddiq as director of the capital's police; Major General Hashim Sulayman as director of central police reserves; Major General Muhammad al-Amin al-Bashri as director of internal security; Major General Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abd-al-Hafiz as director of passports and immigration; Major General Siddiq al-Hadi as director of administration at police headquarters; Major General Qamar-al-Din Muhammad Ahmad as director of training; Brigadier General Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abduh as deputy capital police director for investigation; Brigadier General Ma'mun Mubarak Aman as deputy director of administration; Brigadier General Ahmad Hasanyn as deputy director of passports; Major General Ibrahim al-Kafi as director of Omdurman police; Brigadier General Taha Jum'ah Jabir as director of the Khartoum region; and Brigadier General 'Ali 'Abd-al-'Aziz as director of north Khartoum.

Contrary to what has been reported, informed circles have said that Mahmud 'Abd-al-Ghani, counselor at the Sudanese Consulate in Jeddah, was not included in the recent dismissals. [passage omitted]

### Al-Bashir Ready To Meet Rebels 'Anywhere'

*EA1811154489 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1416 GMT 18 November 89*

[text] Khartoum, 18 Nov (SUNA)—Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council, has stressed his readiness to meet for negotiations with Garang's movement anywhere, anytime. [passage indistinct] Lt Gen 'Umar said Mr Jimmy Carter told him he would be meeting a delegation of the rebel movement in (?Nairobi) to promote the peace efforts in Sudan. He said he briefed Carter on the situation in Sudan.

### Operation Lifeline Halted Pending End of Tension

*EA1811194789 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Lieutenant General 'Uumar al-Bashir, chairman of the [National Salvation Revolution Command Council] has stated there must be a cease-fire and an end to the present tension in the south before Operation Lifeline can resume. He told the press Sudan had agreed that Operation Lifeline could continue to transport relief supplies to the affected in various areas, but that repeated outbreaks of military operations were jeopardizing the relief workers and the transportation used to move supplies. He was referring to the cease-fire declared by the government and disregard of it by the rebels.

### Al-Bashir Receives New U.S. Ambassador

*EA1711112189 Omdurman Domestic Service in English 1535 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] The president of the NSRCC [National Salvation Revolution Command Council] received at the Republican Palace this morning the credentials of His Excellency the new American ambassador to the Sudan. The president of the Revolutionary Council lauded the relations which bind the two countries, pointing out the great efforts made by the USA in the Lifeline Operation, besides its contributions in the various economic developmental and humanitarian fields. He also outlined to the new American ambassador the results of the national dialogue conference. He then conveyed his greetings to President Bush, wishing him perpetual health and happiness and the American people continuous progress and prosperity.

On the other hand the ambassador upheld the relations between the two countries and indicated to the assistances given by the USA through the UN In the sphere of refugees and migrants. He reassured his government's support to the peace efforts and cooperation in all fields.

### Foreign Minister Meets With USSR Envoy

*EA1511080689 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 14 Nov 89*

[Text] Khartoum, 14th Nov (SUNA)—Bilateral relations between Sudan and the Soviet Union were discussed in a meeting held yesterday between Foreign Minister 'Ali Sahlul, and the Soviet ambassador to Sudan. The minister also briefed the ambassador on the outcome of the national dialogue conference on peace and discussed with him the forthcoming visit by a conference delegation to the Soviet Union.

## UN Relief Official Briefs Al-Bashir

*EA1711113989 Khartoum SUNA in French 1520 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Nov (SUNA)—General 'Umar al-Bashir, the National Salvation Revolution Command Council chairman, met Mr Michael Priestley, the UN secretary general's representative for relief operations for southern Sudan, in Khartoum today. During the meeting, the UN official briefed General al-Bashir on the 1990 plans for development assistance and rehabilitation for southern Sudan. Mr Priestley also said that the plans and programs would be implemented starting next January.

## Khalifah Cited on Recent Diplomatic Moves

*PM2011092089 Jeddah AL-MADINAH in Arabic 8 Nov 89 p 13*

[Interview with Sudanese Revolution Command Council member Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah by 'Abdallah 'Abbas in Jeddah; date unspecified]

[Text] ['Abbas] In your capacity as chairman of the national dialogue conference steering committee, what steps will be taken after the conference to achieve peace?

[Khalifah] Since the national peace conference concluded its proceedings and issued its resolutions, which were endorsed by the Revolution Command Council and the ministers, the next step has been defined—namely, to intensify diplomatic moves abroad, especially with the fraternal Arab and neighboring states, in order to explain what was discussed at the conference and to acquaint them with the revolution's orientations and plans to achieve permanent peace in Sudan. A number of delegations have been formed to travel to the kingdom, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, and the East African states.

['Abbas] What about your visit to the kingdom?

[Khalifah] My visit to the kingdom falls within the framework of that diplomatic move. I was very pleased to head this delegation, especially as the kingdom is a fraternal state and bound to Sudan by special ties. During the visit I will meet with officials in the kingdom to brief them on the results of the dialogue and our next steps toward peace, which the revolution considers the prime basis for an important objective in the direction of development and evolution.

['Abbas] What has been the effect of the rebels' capture of Kurmuk on the peace process being led by the government?

[Khalifah] I would like to stress that we in Sudan have espoused peace as the only option, from which we will not deviate, no matter how much intransigence we encounter from the rebel movement. What is happening now—including the capture of Kurmuk—are just marginal skirmishes. And we see that Garang's military judgment was wrong when he started hitting the town of Kurmuk while the government continues to take serious steps toward peace. As for the movement's aides, they were wrong in their political judgment!

['Abbas] What about Ethiopia's role in the Kurmuk incidents, and how can we reconcile Ethiopia's claims that it has stopped its facilities to the rebels with what is happening now?

[Khalifah] I said that Garang's aides were mistaken in their political judgment.

['Abbas] But Ethiopia claims that it has stopped its aid and facilities to the rebel movement.

[Khalifah] True, we heard that from the top political authorities in Ethiopia through its foreign minister, who emphasized that his country's aid to the rebels' radio station was stopped in October, but we still hear the radio and the roar of the shells fired at our territory from inside Ethiopia.

Despite all this, we still hope that cordial, friendly, and fraternal relations will prevail with all neighboring states. This, because, if the fire rages in Sudan, its smoke will be seen in these states' capitals, including Addis Ababa.

['Abbas] What is the nature of the Arab role expected to help Sudan—especially that of the states bound to Sudan by special ties?

[Khalifah] Certainly what is happening in Sudan concerns the Arab and Islamic world as a whole, because Sudan's security is part of the Arab and Islamic states' security. Any scheme hatched against Sudan undoubtedly is aimed at Arabism and Islam, because Sudan is one of Arabism's and Islam's impregnable fortresses in Africa.

We all heard about the restoration of relations between Ethiopia and the Zionist enemy—which is bound to make Sudan's security the focus of all Arabs' and Muslims' attention.

['Abbas] Garang was accorded a warm reception during his recent visits to a number of neighboring African states. Is that attributable to shortcomings in Sudanese diplomacy, or is it a scheme being implemented by these states?

[Khalifah] A combination of both. It is in the Zionist lobby's interests that the war continues. And Garang must understand that Sudan is the only loser in this war, since it will remain unable to achieve any progress or development, because it will always be busy trying build what the war destroys.

['Abbas] So what are your plans to overcome the shortcoming in Sudanese diplomacy?

[Khalifah] After the conclusion of the economic salvation conference, a conference for diplomats will be held at which several working papers will be presented to clarify

the revolution's new approach, rebuild Sudanese diplomacy, and draw up plans which correspond to the new situation and are in Sudan's and its people's interests.

## Tunisia

### Ben Ali on Expected Meeting With President Bush

*LD1411011989 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 13 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali met this morning with news correspondents at the United Nations. [Passage omitted]

In reply to a question about his expected meeting with U.S. President George Bush, President Ben Ali said that he came on a visit to the UN, but because of the historical relations between Tunisia and the United States, it was natural to pay a private visit to President George Bush. He added: Naturally we will talk during the meeting about bilateral relations and the means to develop and consolidate them in all fields. The meeting also will include issues such as the developments in the Arab Maghreb, and other issues, such as the Palestinian cause.

In reply to a question about the Arab-European conference which French President Mitterrand has called for, President Ben Ali pointed out that because of Tunisia's strong relations as an Arab country with Europe, and because it is a country which urges dialogue, Tunisia only could welcome this initiative, which is aimed at establishing the Arab-European dialogue on a firm basis to help in discussing joint issues and interests, and could only welcome giving this dialogue a new and sincere push forward.

### 'Source' Comments on Ben Ali Meeting With Bush

*NC1511094689 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 15 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] President Zine el Abidine Ben Ali has left Washington following a private courtesty visit, during which he met with U.S. President George Bush. He was seen off at Andrews Air Base by a number of senior officials in the U.S. Administration; the U.S. ambassador in Tunis, the Tunisian ambassador, and the Tunisian Embassy staff members in Washington. On the way home, President Ben Ali will stop over this morning in Paris for a meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace as part of the distinguished relations between the two countries.

In a press statement issued by a responsible source in the Presidency, the first meeting between President Ben Ali and President Bush had dealt with the political and economic reform program in Tunis and ways to bolster the deep-rooted cooperation between Tunisia and the United States in economic and political fields.

The two presidents discussed regional issues and other topics of common interest. The same source noted that President Bush has invited President Ben Ali to pay a state visit to the United States in mid-May. President Ben Ali accepted the invitation. [passage omitted]

Speaking to reporters after the meeting, President Ben Ali said: I had an extremely friendly meeting with President George Bush that gave me a (?precious) opportunity to build up a personal relationship with him. We touched on our bilateral relations and exchanged views on regional and other subjects of common interest. We noted with great satisfaction the positive cooperation between our two countries, which are distinguished and steadily developing. The discussion also covered regional topics, particularly the latest developments in North Africa following the establishement of the Arab Maghreb Union, as well as the peace initiatives in the Middle East. I told President Bush about our backing and encouragement for the Palestinian-U.S. dialogue, and said that we have great hope it will help reach a just and lasting peace. In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation to President Bush for his kind invitation to me to pay a state visit to the United States. I look forward to making this visit in mid-May next year. [passage omitted]

### Ben Ali Meets Mitterand During Paris Stopover

*LD1511144589 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] President Zine el Abidine Ben Ali stopped over in Paris this morning on his way back to Tunisia from the United States of America.

At noon President Ben Ali held a meeting with President Francois Mitterand at the Elysee Palace. After the 40-minute long talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, President Ben Ali declared he was eager—on the occasion of his passage through Paris—to greet the president of the French Republic. He said it is always a pleasure to meet President Mitterand. President Ben Ali added that Tunisia has distinguished relations with France, noting that he reviewed with President Mitterrand the various aspects of bilateral cooperation and issues of common interest, including the affairs of the Arab Maghreb Union, the Middle East issue and the situation in Lebanon.

Asked whether he had raised with President Mitterand the question of convening a conference of the Arab League and the EEC foreign ministers, President Ben Ali said that he again welcomes the French president's initiative, which calls for the holding of such a conference. He also expressed the hope it will constitute a pioneering experiment in the area of North-South cooperation. [passage omitted]

## France's Rocard Meets With Ben Ali, Karoui

*PM1411155089 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Nov 89 p 9*

[Michel Deure dispatch: "Government Wants Increase in French Private Investment"]

[Text] Tunis—Michel Rocard, who had come to attend an international symposium on "democratic transitions in the world today," met with President Ben Ali and Prime Minister Hamed Karoui in Tunis on Saturday 4 November. The talks related essentially to opportunities for extending and speeding up bilateral cooperation.

Tunisia proposes to improve and develop the teaching of French, which has deteriorated considerably in recent years. It wants increased aid from Paris and the dispatch of some 150 teachers as soon as possible. It also envisages the creation of a national institute of applied sciences and technology in which France has promised to participate.

Mr Rocard's interlocutors emphasized the importance they attach to an increase in French private investment, which hitherto has been fairly timid. The visit to Tunisia at the end of the month by a delegation headed by Francois Perigot, chairman of the National Council of French Employers, should stimulate the expected revival which was recently encouraged by a Treasury credit of Fr100 million.

The Tunisian leaders, worried by the burden of the foreign debt ($5 billion, or almost 60.6 percent of GDP) also reaffirmed how unjust they think it is for Tunisia, classed among countries with a medium level of income, to be penalized in its repayments, which it is nonetheless anxious to meet. They want a more flexible French attitude (regarding 15 percent of the overall debt). Mr Rocard promised to consider the problem, but went no further than that. On the other hand, he promised to send a mission to Tunis in the near future to take part in the current reform of the civil service.

## Prime Minister Meets Sudanese Official

*EA1311223289 Khartoum SUNA in French 0946 GMT 13 Nov 89*

[Text] Tunis, 13 Nov (SUNA)—Brigadier al-Tijani Adam al-Tahir, member of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council (NSRCC) and chairman of the national dialogue delegation, has informed Mr Hamad Karoui, the Tunisian prime minister, and Mr Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general, of the Sudanese Government's efforts aimed at achieving peace in the country.

During the meeting Sunday in Tunis, Brig al-Tijani handed to Mr Karoui and Mr Klibi documents concerning recommendations issued by the national dialogue conference on peace.

The national dialogue delegation, headed by Mr al-Tijani, arrived in Tunis on Sunday [as received] from Tripoli on a tour of several Arab Maghreb countries aimed at enhancing Sudanese moves towards peace in the country.

## PDRY

### 'All Restrictions' on Foreign Travel Lifted

*EA1611213089 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] The Political Bureau of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee held its regular meeting this morning under the chairmanship of Brother Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the party's Central Committee.

The Political Bureau examined a number of issues, including the results of the first session of the unified political organization committee which was held recently in Ta'izz, in the northern part of the homeland.

The Political Bureau values the positive results of this meeting, which represent one of the fruits of the efforts towards unity made by the leaderships of the two parts. They reflect their determination to continue the march along the road to unity with a new realistic vision.

Nevertheless, the Political Bureau emphasized the importance of ensuring that steps towards unity accord with new facts in the vision of the two political leaderships. These considerations include a realistic view of work toward unity that reinforces stability and the expansion of democracy. Such a view should guarantee the right of nationalist forces and personalities to express opinions, to work, and to participate on a democratic basis, bearing in mind that democracy is the only way for the masses of our Yemeni people to accomplish this noble task.

The views and observations expressed by members of the Supreme People's Council, at its 11th session, and the results of the meeting between the secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and the Executive Council of the Yemeni Authors and Writers Union were reviewed.

In keeping with the spirit of the comprehensive political and economic reform, the Political Bureau approved the lifting of all restrictions on citizens' travel to foreign countries. The Political Bureau also approved the revocation of the requirement to fill in forms for movement between the two parts [of the homeland]. In the future, identity cards will be sufficient. The only exceptions apply to those who have not yet performed military service and who do not hold an exemption from it in accordance with the law.

### Further on Lifting of Restrictions

*EA1811084889 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] Brother Brigadier Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of interior, has confirmed that implementation of yesterday's Political Bureau decision to revoke the use of the form required for movement between the two parts [of the homeland] will start in the next few days.

The Political Bureau decided that henceforth identity cards will be sufficient, except for those who have not yet performed military service and who do not hold an exemption from it in accordance with the law. The brother interior minister said this today, Friday, in an exclusive interview with ADEN NEWS AGENCY [ANA]. He also said that all restrictions on citizens' travel to foreign countries would be lifted this week.

ANA has learnt that an enlarged meeting of the authorities responsible for the implementation of this decision will be held tomorrow, Saturday. They will issue a circular specifying how this decision is to be implemented.

### Al-'Attas Receives Sudan's Al-Bashir

*EA1411110389 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] The official Yemeni-Sudanese talks opened this evening at the Presidium Secretariat. The Yemeni side was headed by Brother Haydar Abu Bakr Al-'Attas, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. The Sudanese side was headed by Lieutenant General Umar Hasan Ahmad Al-Bashir, chairman of the National Salvation Command Council [NSRCC].

At the beginning of the discussions, brother Al-'Attas delivered a speech, welcoming Lt-Gen Al-Bashir's visit to Democratic Yemen, stressing that this visit will add firm brotherly relations between the brotherly people. He described the relations between the Yemeni and the Sudanese people as deeply rooted in history. Brother Al-'Attas praised the good and developing relations linking the two fraternal peoples and countries, expressing the hope that these relations will serve the interests of our two peoples, our Arab Nation and the causes of peace, security, and stability.

For his part, Lt-Gen Al-Bashir expressed his thanks and satisfaction for the hospitality extended to him during his visit to our country, and his meeting with the leadership of our people, to the Sudanese people by distinguished and historic relations during the glorious (?course of) Arab history. He said the Sudan attaches great importance to developing its relations with the Yemeni people.

He expressed the hope that relations between the two countries would develop further in various fields in the interests of the two fraternal peoples. He expressed great satisfaction and pleasure over the unificatory efforts currently being made by the leaderships of the two parts of the Yemeni homeland, aimed at restoring Yemeni unity. He stressed that this would serve to strengthen our Arab nation, and stimulate unity among the Arab peoples.

Relations between the two fraternal countries, and ways of developing them, were reviewed in a friendly atmosphere, as well as the situation in the Arab arena and in the Horn of Africa, new developments in the Indian Ocean, and a number of other issues of joint interest.

The situation in southern Sudan was also reviewed, as well as efforts to achieve peace and security in Sudanese , and Democratic Yemen's support for every effort aimed at bringing about peace and stability to Sudan, to overcome the current situation, and to develop Sudan and effect its economic and social advancement. [passage omitted]

Just before the meeting, brothers Al-'Attas and Al-Bashir held a meeting behind closed doors.

Brother Al-'Attas this evening gave a reception and a dinner in honor of the guest of Democratic Yemen and his accompanying delegation, attended by a number of party and government officials.

## Cooperation Accord Signed With Sudan

*EA1511092680 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] An agreement to establish a Sudanese-Yemeni ministerial committee for comprehensive cooperation was signed this afternoon in the presence of Brother Haydar Abu Bakr Al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan al- Bashir, chairman of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council of the Republic of Sudan.

The agreement provides for the holding of periodic annual meetings of the ministerial committee for comprehensive cooperation alternately in Aden and Khartoum, or whenever necessary, and it will be valid for 5 years.

Brother Dr 'Abd al 'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Central Committee and foreign minister, signed the agreement on behalf of the Yemeni side; and brother 'Abd-al-mum 'im Khawjali, minister of energy, on behalf of the Sudanese side.

Following the signing of the agreement on the establishment of the committee, friendly speeches were exchanged between the two sides. They expressed the determination to further and develop relations between the two peoples in the two brotherly countries, to serve the joint interests and aims of the two peoples, and the cause of our Arab nation. [passage omitted]

### Baghdad-Cairo Flights Reportedly Stopped

*JN2011084089 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Text] Reports from Baghdad indicate that flights between Baghdad and Cairo carrying Egyptian workers to their country have stopped. This comes after the majority of Egyptian workers left the Iraqi capital. Moreover, the BBC cites its correspondent in Baghdad as saying hundreds of Egyptians still are waiting outside travel agencies in Iraq, and that there still is a need for additional flights between Baghdad and Cairo.

### Ramadan Leaves for Cairo Joint Meetings 18 Nov

*JN1811100689 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Nov (INA)—Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, left for Cairo this morning, leading the Iraqi delegation to meetings of the Higher Iraqi-Egyptian Joint Committee.

In a statement to INA, Ramadan said the upgrading of cooperation between Iraq and Egypt—from the level of ministers in the joint committee to that of prime ministers in the higher committee—reflects the progress that developing relations between the two fraternal countries has achieved. He added that this expresses, truly and practically, the serious attention the two countries' leaderships have devoted to supporting and enhancing bilateral cooperation.

Taha Yasin Ramadan also said during this session the higher committee would discuss relations between the two countries and means of bolstering bilateral cooperation and overcoming any obstacles in its path. The first deputy prime minister expressed confidence the meetings would yield results and constitute a new and further step in strengthening fraternal relations between the two brotherly countries.

The first deputy prime minister's delegation comprises Trade Minister Muhammad Mahdi Salih, under secretary in the Ministry of Industry and Military Industrialization, and a number of other ministries' officials.

### Trade Minister Leaves 16 Nov

*JN1611165989 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 16 Nov (INA)—Trade Minister Muhammad Mahdi Salih left today for Cairo, leading the Iraqi delegation to meetings of the fifth session of the Iraqi-Egyptian joint committee, which begins tomorrow in Cairo. [passage omitted]

### Saddam Congratulates Bulgarian on New Post

*JN1911131689 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Nov 89*

["Text" of congratulatory cable from President Saddam Husayn to Bulgarian State Council Chairman Petur Mladenov—date not given]

[Text] Your Excellency Petur Mladenov, State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

On the occasion of the assumption of your duties as State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, it pleases us to convey to you our heartfelt congratulations, wishing you continued good health, happiness, and success. We wish the friendly Bulgarian people further progress and prosperity and the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries continued growth and enhancement.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq.

### USSR Minister Satisfied With Baghdad Visit

*JN1611195589 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1910 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Nov (INA)—Vladimir Grigoryevich Chirskov, USSR minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, and his accompanying delegation left Baghdad today following a several-day visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Chirskov expressed satisfaction with the results of this visit, stressing that cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop in all fields.

He was seen off at the airport by Oil Minister 'Isam 'Abd-al-Rahim, the Oil Ministry under secretary, and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad.

### Oil Minister Confers With Kuwaiti Counterpart

*JN1811194389 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1745 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Nov (INA)—Oil Minister 'Isam 'Abd-al-Rahim met this afternoon with Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi al-Sabah.

During the meeting, they discussed the aspects of bilateral cooperation and ways to enhance it in the fields of various oil industries.

### Saddam Receives Kuwait Minister, Amir's Message

*JN1811124489 Baghdad INA in English 1150 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Baghdad, Nov. 18, INA—President Saddam Husayn received here today personal envoy of shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah Amir of Kuwait, shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi al-Sabah, Kuwaiti oil minister.

During the audience, the oil minister delivered a verbal message to President Husayn from the Kuwaiti Amir on bilateral relations, means of developing them, and the Arab situation.

The meeting was attended by Oil Minister 'Isam 'Abd-al-Rahim and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Baghdad.

### Oil Minister Leaves for OAPEC Meeting

*JN1911201789 Baghdad INA in Arabic*
*1548 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Nov (INA)—Oil Minister 'Isam 'Abd-al-Rahim and his delegation left Baghdad for Abu Dhabi this afternoon to attend the ministerial meetings of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries [OAPEC], scheduled to be held there tomorrow.

Before leaving, the minister said that during these meetings, the oil ministers will discuss reports on the OAPEC's activity in 1989 and its plan for 1990. He pointed out that discussions also will center on the OAPEC's budget, the Arab oil institute, and the OAPEC's judicial body.

### Iraq Says Settlement in Lebanon Not 'Serious'

*JN1811163089 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*
*1600 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Iraq today rejected the recent Iranian proposal to return POWs simultaneously with a withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Iranian territory. At a news conference, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz said: We reject this proposal because we cannot link two matters of a different nature. He added: The POW issue is a humanitarian one which should be kept away from political considerations. He accused Iran of seeking to exploit this issue as a means of blackmail.

At his news conference today, Tariq 'Aziz spoke about the Lebanese issue. He said that the present settlement in Lebanon is not serious, especially in light of the continued Syrian occupation.

### Head of Cease-Fire Observers Team Arrives 17 Nov

*JN1711093989 Baghdad INA in Arabic*
*0855 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Nov (INA)—Yugoslav General Slavko Jovic, head of the international observers team entrusted with supervising the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran, arrived this morning in Baghdad.

General Slavko Jovic's visit to Iraq is part of his shuttling between Baghdad and Tehran to supervise and get acquainted with the international observers' work on the Iraqi side.

He was received at the airport by his assistant on the Iraqi side and by officers from the committee for coordination with the international observers.

### INA Cites Criticism of Iran on POW Issue

*JN1711143289 Baghdad INA in English*
*1310 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] Baghdad, Nov 17, INA—Al-Jumhuriyah daily of Baghdad has criticised the Iranian regime for its maltreatment of the affair of prisoners of the Iraq-Iran war.

In an article published here today, the paper stressed that the Iranian regime was dealing with Iraqi POWs in a way that contradicted with all international norms and human considerations.

The daily held Khamene'i responsible for the bad conditions of Iraqi POWs as he was President of Iran when the bulk of crimes and violations were committed against Iraqi POWs.

The daily emphasised that had Iran been keen for solving the POWs problem, it would have assented to a comprehensive and total swap of POWs since the ceasefire was put in force on August 20, 1988 in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention of 1949.

It went on saying that the Iranian side had taken this matter as a card of compromise and extortion ignoring all international agreements and ethical considerations.

Al-Jumhuriyah concluded by stressing Iraq's readiness for a complete repatriation of POWs.

### Editorial: Iran 'Hindering' Peace Process

*JN1911113089 Baghdad INA in English*
*1100 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Baghdad, Nov. 19, INA—The Iraqi AL-THAWRAH daily held Iran fully responsible for hindering the process of peace and implementing the U.N Security Council Resolution No. 598 with the aim of maintaining tension in the region.

In its editorial published here today, the paper confirmed that head of the Iranian regime Hashemi-Rafsanjani had failed to pursue the straight way towards peace.

The paper described this outcome as a disappointment and shock for those circles that remained betting on the possibility of bringing about fundamental changes in the Iranian situation as Hashemi-Rafsanjani assumed that Presidency.

The paper said that the ruling clique chaired by Hashemi-Rafsanjani himself, was hesitated [as received] and could not be able to settle the issues and set aside the devious policies, stances and approaches which led Iran to its historical plight.

The paper called on Iran to substantiate its bona fides by serious action and tangible procedures and arrangements to confirm its desire for peace and credibility for realizing durable peace and relinquishing its sinister greeds and policies.

### 'Reservations' in PLO's Response Detailed

*TA2011064689 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 20 Nov 89 p 1*

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] The PLO yesterday conveyed to Egypt its response to the Baker initiative. The response includes the following reservations which, if addressed by the United States, would lead the PLO to accept the U.S. proposal:

—Granting the PLO the exclusive right to determine the composition of the Palestinian delegation to the negotiations with Israel scheduled to be conducted in Cairo.

—The PLO demands official U.S. support for the principle of "land for peace" based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

—Granting voting rights to the inhabitants of East Jerusalem and having their representatives included in the list of candidates running for election.

—International supervision of the elections in the territories by the United Nations and the big superpowers.

The PLO rejects Prime Minister Shamir's proposal for an interim settlement in the territories, which would lead to administrative autonomy for the Palestinian inhabitants, and the opening of negotiations on the permanent arrangements 3 years after the establishment of the autonomy. Instead, the PLO wants to stipulate the nature of the permanent arrangements in advance.

Political sources in Israel believe the conditions set by the PLO undermine the chances of an imminent opening of negotiations between an Israeli and a Palestinian delegation. At the same time, it is expected that in the wake of the PLO's response, the U.S. secretary of state will resume his direct contacts with Israel and Egypt in a bid to bring about the opening of negotiations.

### U.S. 'Partially' Accepts PLO Demand on Talks

*TA1911084889 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Nov 89 p 1*

[Report by diplomatic correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpts] The United States has partially accepted the PLO's demand to include an international conference as one of the components in the peace initiative. It also has been learned in Jerusalem on the basis of reliable information from Egypt after talks with the PLO that the United States has not rejected a formula that would permit the PLO to decide the Palestinian delegation. During talks between Secretary of State James Baker and Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the Americans raised several proposals that would set up understandings with the PLO in advance of the three foreign ministers' meeting in Washington and before the talks between Israel and a Palestinian delegation in Cairo.

In reply to a demand that the Cairo meeting lead to an international conference, the United States proposed that the understanding between the parties on this issue be based on the joint announcement by Presidents Bush and Mubarak at the conclusion of their meeting at the White House. According to that formula, "an international conference can make a contribution if it is prepared properly." On the question of the agenda for the meeting between the delegations, Baker proposed that each delegation have the right to make an opening statement and that the Palestinian declaration can refer to Mubarak's 10 points, including the principle of territories-for-peace. In response to the PLO demand that it decide on the Palestinian delegation, Baker proposed a formula under which the delegation would be composed by "the Palestinian side which has influence." [passage omitted]

Jerusalem learned late last week that the United States has made clear to the USSR that for its part no conditions are linked to the six points included in the Inner Cabinet decision and Israel's announcement that it accepts the Baker initiative. The remarks were made to Soviet Foreign Ministry Middle East expert Gennadiy Tarasov, who has made a special trip to Washington to find out the substance of the Arens' message.

### Peres Says Guarantees Do Not Comprise Condition

*TA1911163089 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that the six guarantees which Israel demands of the United States are not a condition for our acceptance of Secretary of State Baker's five-point plan. Our political correspondent Arye Golan reports that the issue was raised by Minister 'Ezer Weizman in today's Cabinet meeting. Minister Weizman demanded to know whether the acceptance of the Baker initiative is conditional. He said that both Foreign Minister Arens, in his letter to his Soviet counterpart, and Prime Minister Shamir have presented the six guarantees as a condition for the acceptance of the Baker initiative by Israel. In his opinion, this is the reason why Egypt and the PLO have not given a positive answer. I feel cheated, said Weizman.

During the meeting, Foreign Minister Moshe Arens said he was willing to leave a copy of his letter to the Soviet foreign minister in the Cabinet secretariat, where the ministers would be able to peruse it. [passage omitted]

### Coalition Crisis 'Frozen' Until Shamir Returns

*TA2011065689 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Nov 89 p 8*

[Report by Dan Petreanu]

[Excerpt] The Likud appears prepared to freeze indefinitely the Basic Law: Human Rights in the Knesset in order to defuse the coalition crisis with the religious parties, ultra-Orthodox sources told THE JERUSALEM POST last night.

The sources said that, despite public reservations expressed by various ultra-Orthodox leaders, this move would probably be sufficient to satisfy them.

Likud sources refused to confirm this assessment, but acknowledged that the development follows intense phone contacts between Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and his Likud associate, Environment Minister Roni Milo.

Any move by SHAS [Torah Observing Sepharadim] to bolt the coalition or by Agudat Yisra'el to table a no-confidence motion against the government will apparently be delayed until Shamir returns to Israel from his trip to the U.S. and Europe at the end of this week.

Deputy Finance Minister Yosi Beilin said yesterday that the Labour Party's contacts with the ultra-Orthodox over the possible formation of an alternative Labour-led coalition would also be frozen until Shamir's return. [passage omitted]

## Officials Say Dugit Settlement No 'New Step'

*TA2011085889 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Nov 89 p 2*

[Report by David Makovsky]

[Text] Cabinet approval of the planned fishing village of Dugit along the Gaza coast was not the new step President George Bush believed it to be when he raised the issue in his White House talks with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir last week, government officials argued yesterday.

The settlement was initially approved over five years ago but never built. It was reconfirmed last week by the cabinet due to a change in location, the officials said.

Officials in the Prime Minister's Office said they were startled by Bush's reaction, and admitted that the new approval was ill-timed. Reportedly, the White House was informed within hours of the cabinet meeting last week that Israel—in an apparent mood of defiance—had established a new settlement on the eve of Shamir's visit to Washington.

Approved just before the national elections in July 1984, Dugit—expected to be inhabited initially by 20-30 families—was a low priority for the national unity government that emerged from those elections and put a ceiling on new settlements.

The establishment of the village needed new cabinet approval because its site had been moved a few kilometres, Pli'a Albeck, director of the Civil Department of the State Attorney's Office, said yesterday.

Sources said the relocation was at the insistence of the Defence Ministry, which wanted it closer to existing Jewish settlements.

Establishment of the village was originally approved in 1984 by a joint ministerial-World Zionist Organization [WZO] committee. The only minister at the committee meeting was then-science minister Yuval Ne'eman, who along with WZO officials, authorized three settlements in a one-hour session.

A WZO settlement official said yesterday about the delay in the building of Dugit: "It was not our first priority. But those who wanted to settle have been lobbying for years."

## Sharon Calls For 'War-Time Legislation'

*TA1911144389 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] In the Cabinet session today, Minister Ari'el Sharon said that following the killing of two IDF [Israel Defense Forces] soldiers last week in Gaza, he is calling for new, war-time legislation that would suit the state of war we are in, and which would eliminate the terrorists. The killing of the two soldiers should be viewed as a new stage in the activities of terror organizations, which thus allows us to take such action. According to Minister Sharon, Israel has failed in its handling of terror and violence. There is no need to apprehend the squad that killed the two soldiers; instead, it should be eliminated.

Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i shares the same view. He said that he does not understand why the orders of opening fire are not being changed. If the legal departments do not prepare the necessary amendments, he himself will, Minister Moda'i said.

Alignment Minister Moshe Shahal then replied by saying that there are legal constraints on the government, and no illegal instruction could stand, even if the whole Cabinet so decided. If the intention is to allow indiscriminate shooting, this would be a clearly illegal order. We are obligated to maintain the rule of the law, Minister Shahal said. [passage omitted]

## Netanyahu Supports 'Large-Scale' Deportations

*TA1911091389 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 19 Nov 89 p 1*

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Menahem Shalev]

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Binyamin Netanyahu has called for Israel to exploit political opportunities to expel large numbers of Palestinians from the territories.

Netanyahu made the remark in a speech to Bar-Ilan University students on Thursday. In a tape recording of a portion of Netanyahu's address obtained by THE

JERUSALEM POST last night, the deputy foreign minister clearly states that "five, 50, or 500" inciters should have been expelled at various times since the start of the intifada.

Netanyahu's spokesman, Eyal Arad, last night tried to present a patently inaccurate version of Netanyahu's remarks, saying that the deputy minister was simply referring to his recommendation to expel nine Palestinians—whom the Defence Ministry had already designated for expulsion—at the time of the disturbances in China earlier this year.

Netanyahu told the students that the government had failed to exploit politically favourable situations in order to carry out "large-scale" expulsions at times when "the damage would have been relatively small.

"I still believe that there are opportunities to expel many people," Netanyahu said.

He told the students that he opposed the 1985 prisoner exchange with Ahmad Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command terrorist group. In any case, he added, those released should have been immediately deported.

## HAMAS Reportedly Wants Aid 'Link' With Iran

*TA1911203089 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 19 nov 89*

[Text] HAMAS [Islamic Resistance Movement] leaders in the Gaza Strip are seeking a link with the Iranian Revolutionary Guards. Our military affairs correspondent Moshe Shlonsky reports that military sources have told him that HAMAS leaders are requesting, among other things, financial aid, military aid, and the ability to train special Palestinian units in Iran. Later, these units would operate in the Gaza Strip.

So far, HAMAS members have left for Jordan and other Arab countries where they were given financial aid and military training. Nonetheless, because of their desire to expand and exacerbate activities in a similar fashion to that of the Revolutionary Guards, they are seeking a link with Iran.

Our correspondent notes that Rafsanjani's regime in Iran has been trying to moderate its involvement in revolutionary activities. It is, however, confronting a sharp opposition from the extreme elements in Iran who wish to expand the Islamic revolution.

## PLO's Abu-Rahmah To Represent HAMAS' Yasin

*TA2011115689 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 20 Nov 89 p 7*

[Report by Mikhal Qedem]

[Excerpt] Attorney Fayiz Abu-Rahmah, one of the most prominent PLO leaders in the Gaza Strip, will represent Shaykh Ahmad Yasin, the leader of HAMAS [Islamic Resistance Movement], in the latter's trial in the Gaza military court. Abu-Rahmah's appointment aroused astonishment in the Gaza Strip in view of the sharp differences that erupted between the two men in the course of the intifadah.

Shaykh Yasin's trial will begin within a few weeks. He will be indicted on several counts of homicide, manslaughter, membership in an illegal organization, and responsibility for the kidnapping and murder of soldiers Avi Sasportas and Ilan Sa'adon and the assassination of many collaborators. Attorney Abu-Rahmah will be assisted by another lawyer from the Gaza Strip.

It has been learned from the Gaza Strip Bar Association that Abu-Rahmah takes only special cases, usually those of great public interest. Sources in the Gaza Strip believe that the PLO leadership will call on Abu-Rahmah to account for his agreement to represent Yasin. [passage omitted]

## PLO Continues Moving Along Lines of Moderation

*TA1511105289 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 15 Nov 89 p 14*

[Commentary by Pinhas 'Inbari: "PLO on the Path of a Process to Statehood]

[Excerpts] On the first Palestinian independence day, not everyone is certain that the Palestinians indeed have an occupied state, nor that the profits and losses of the declaration of independence have yet been drawn. Nevertheless, one thing is certain: From a revolutionary organization characterized by patterns of armed struggle, the PLO is evolving into an organization with the patterns of statehood characterizing the government of an incipient state.

This facet has manifested itself in external symbols. First of all, the Palestinians now consider the PLO Executive Committee the official provisional government. Yasir 'Arafat is no longer chairman of the Executive Committee, but president of Palestine; Qaddumi is the foreign minister, and no longer head of the Political Department, and so forth. The greatest impact of this development, however, has been on the nature of the entire political process and on the character of PLO involvement in events in the territories.

It will be emphasized, first of all, that the above developments are a process, and that not all PLO branches, including the operational branches of Fatah itself, have easily adapted to it. The Prime Minister's Office, which is concerned by these developments, sent Yig'al Karmon, the prime minister's adviser on terrorism, to Washington to prove that the PLO, including Fatah, has remained a terrorist organization. What Karmon wanted to achieve in particular was to link the Amman office of Fatah to terrorist attacks against civilians in the territories and in Israel. It will be remembered that 'Arafat had

assumed direct responsibility over this office; furthermore, there had been quotes from leaflets by the Unified Command of the Uprising urging that firebombs be thrown at Israelis.

Official Washington sources rejected the findings of the report, claiming that no connection between Fatah and the activities mentioned in the report had been proven. The Washington sources also noted that all the findings were based on Shin Bet investigations and were therefore based on Israeli sources and possibly biased. The truth is that the PLO office in Amman does recruit terrorists and plans terrorist attacks. Karmon's report was basically reliable, but it represented only one facet of developments in the PLO, and the less important one. Had Karmon compared the extent of terror operations initiated by the PLO office in Amman several years ago to its current activity, he would have found that the findings of his report—mainly knifings and the throwing of Molotov cocktails (in Israel, too)—are nothing compared to the past, and that the PLO is obviously evolving toward reduced terrorist activity.

The names of Akram Haniyah and Muhammad Milhim have recently been suggested again as possible Palestinian delegation members, as the "outside" representatives who will first be officially allowed to return to the territories, then subsequently regarded as "inside" representatives by Israel. Haniyah's candidacy was recently impeached on the grounds of his recent election to the Fatah Revolutionary Council, which would make him a member of the organization's terrorist branch. Anyone who has followed the behind-the-scenes struggles in Fatah, however, will know that the opposite is true: Haniyah's appointment was part of the trend toward purging the council of violent elements and replacing them with members whose activity is mainly political, such as Haniyah. Force 17, which had given birth to the Popular Army, did not receive proper representation, and its leader, Abu-Tayyib, received no senior position. This development was manifested in the territories by the small amounts of money, sometimes none at all, which the various strike forces, such as the Popular Army, recently received.

Observers of their leaflets will have noticed a recurrent motif of complaint against the "depravity" of those who distribute intifadah funds, as well as against the "high life" enjoyed by those personages representing the political line of the uprising: namely, people who have been declared members of the Palestinian delegation, who deprive those who deserve more—the true soldiers of the intifadah—of the main bulk of the funds in order to spend it on hotels and banquets. It will also be noted that the names mentioned so far as candidates for the delegation belong to members of the political "state" branch, and includes no names of either the strike forces or the "revolutionary" branch.

The strike forces vented their fury by terming delegation members traitors and scoundrels. The fact that the PLO does not give them much attention, sometimes ignoring them altogether, forced them to finance their activity by "raising" money from the residents, to the extent of entering homes to "request" money for the intifadah. This activity has further alienated them from the population, which has suffered enough from Israeli tyranny. In one instance, when the Black Panthers of Nabulus confiscated a Huwwarah merchant's gold bars, Huwwarah collaborators launched their first counterattack by disseminating leaflets against the Black Panthers. [passage omitted]

Since Israel does not wish to help 'Arafat deepen this process of moderation, the PLO has sought the good offices of Europe. Contact between Europe and the territories has been carried out through traditional Fatah-supporting personal and institutional channels, as well as through channels established by Jordan. 'Arafat recently met with pro-Jordanian public figures from Nabulus who head economic organizations initiated and financed by Jordan; these organizations are expected to be included in the political framework of the incipient Palestinian state alongside PLO-supporting institutions. The organizations will receive financial support from Europe, after coordination with and recommendation by the PLO. One of the main methods through which Jordan had built its power in the territories was the cooperative associations it had established. At present, Europe transfers support funds to the territories exclusively though this type of association in a bid to assist the self-built Palestinian infrastructure. The network established by Jordan is about to be incorporated into this system.

This approach has a far-reaching impact not only on events in the territories, but also on the wider political process—and mainly on the nature of the Palestinian delegation. Composing an exclusive delegation of PLO supporters is now less important to the PLO, which is willing to include various elements in accordance with state—rather than sectarian—criteria. The main thing is for a dialogue with Israel to be launched, in order to enhance the trend toward statehood, to promote the political line, and to block the violent elements that either disagree with this policy—such as HAMAS [Islamic Resistance Movement] and the Popular Front—or fail to understand its significance, such as circles in Fatah itself (Despite this, the PLO is almost certain to insist on the inclusion of Haniyah and Milhim, as a compromise for its demand to be an active partner in the political contacts).

The above explains PLO readiness to show flexibility on the issue of the Palestinian team for negotiations with Israel. "Everybody is PLO" is not an empty adage, but rather an expression of a profound process in Palestinian political thinking, the essence of which is the shift from a revolutionary organization to political statehood.

## 1 Billion Shekels Spent on Repressing Uprising

*TA1911123989 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Nov 89 p 2*

[Report by military correspondent Dan Sagir]

[Excerpts] The cost of IDF [Israel Defense Forces] activity to uproot the intifadah in the territories since it began totals some 1 billion shekels in direct and indirect expenditures. The IDF claims that 500 million shekels have not been covered by the supplementary budgets approved by the Cabinet and that the army has been forced to absorb the expenditure in other budgetary items by cutting projects to develop new weapons systems and by harming many army activities.

Beyond the initial expenditures to the tune of hundreds of millions of shekels to build camps and a physical infrastructure for military forces and intifadah detainees, the IDF points to basic expenditures following the increased activity in the territories. The largest component is the running costs to maintain the troops, which includes transportation, maintenance of installations, food, equipment, ammunition, and all the other measures necessary for daily activities. The second component is the loss of repayment for unused military reserve duty under an arrangement worked out several years ago between the IDF and the National Insurance Institute. During the past 2 years, the IDF used 2 million more reserve duty days than had been planned, and the amount deducted from the budget was 150 million shekels annually.

During the 1988/89 IDF work year, the army received 190 million shekels compensation (divided into two payments) for expenditures resulting from the intifadah, which began 4 months before the start of that budgetary year. The Cabinet approved in July a supplementary budget of 200 million shekels for the IDF as intifadah compensation for 1989/90, with 150 million transferred this year and 50 million to be transferred next year. The IDF asked for double that amount for these 2 years to fund activities in the territories. [passage omitted]

On the assumption that there will not be a dramatic change in the scope of activity, the compensation for activity to repress the intifadah will be some 400 million shekels (the same amount as for the past 2 years).

Next year, the IDF plans to significantly expand the lockup facilities, so that the present capacity of detaining 10,000 people will be doubled within 2 years. As part of that framework, a new central detention facility will be built in the West Bank, while the Qezi'ot lockup, which serves the Southern Command, will be expanded. The overall expense of detaining an intifadah prisoner is 70 shekels a day, and some 200 million shekels on an annual basis for all prisoners.

It has been announced that despite the continuation of wide-scale IDF deployment in the territories there is no intention of increasing investment in the infrastructure and quality of the soldiers' camps.

## Curfew, Closure Lifted After 'Independence Day'

### Update on West Bank Camps

*TA1711145389 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 17 Nov 89 p 7*

[Report by Oren Kohen and Mikhal Qedem]

[Text] The curfew on some West Bank refugee camps and villages was lifted by the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] yesterday, 1 day after Palestinian independence day. Ten people were hurt in yesterday's incidents in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. A decline was registered in the number of violent incidents in the West Bank thanks to the heavy rains that poured down all day long, and also probably because the school year had ended. The closure imposed on the Gaza Strip following the gunfire attack that led to the deaths of two reservists on Monday remains in effect.

Nabulus and the surrounding refugee camps are still under what is now a 9-day curfew. The Qalandiyah refugee camp near Ramallah and parts of al-Birah are also still under curfew. In many West Bank villages and other settlements the locals took advantage of the lull in tension to hold parties to mark Palestinian independence day. Residents of Tulkarm and the adjacent refugee camps reported rooftop parties with firecrackers and dancing despite the pouring rain.

During the morning hours reports came in about violent incidents in the Nur al-Shams and Tulkarm refugee camps, where Ramadan 'Isa, 16, sustained injuries in his right leg. Later in the same place, Muhammad Sa'id, 17, was seriously injured by a metal bullet that hit his head. His skull was fractured and he was hospitalized at the government hospital in Ramallah.

In 'Arrabah near Janin, Nidal al-'Arida, 13, sustained leg injuries and was hospitalized in Rafidiyah Hospital in Nabulus. Arab sources claimed that the child was beaten up after the shooting and that he sustained various injuries.

Two youths from the al-Shati' refugee camp in the Gaza Strip were seriously wounded by IDF gunfire yesterday. Yasir 'Arafat Hawwazi, 16, was shot in his left leg and evacuated in critical condition to Tel Hashomer Hospital. Muhammad 'Ala, 25, was shot in the chest and transferred to al-Shifa' Hospital, which reported him in serious condition.

It was reported from al-Shati' that two more persons were moderately wounded by IDF gunfire. Gaza Strip sources reported that the youths were hurt as soldiers were dispersing festive demonstrations marking Palestinian independence day. Such demonstrations were held yesterday in Jabalyah too. In one of them an 18-year-old youth was hurt. Two other youths were hurt in the al-Mughazi refugee camp and in Khan Yunus. The IDF spokesman in the south knew nothing about casualties in the Gaza Strip.

Yesterday morning the IDF lifted the curfew, which had been imposed the day before, from all the Gaza Strip

refugee camps, except for the Sabra and al-Shaykh 'Ajlin neighborhoods of Gaza city, and from the al-Nusayrat and Rafah refugee camps.

A resident of 'Isawiyah, north of Jerusalem, was injured last night after trying to snatch a border policeman's weapon. He was evacuated to al-Maqasid Hospital in East Jerusalem.

The security forces are continuing intensive searches for Munib Jum'a Mansur, a correspondent for AL-FAJR who lives in Ramallah, who fled from detention on 14 November. At the time of his arrest, he was found in possession of 50 leaflets distributed by the Unified National Command of the Uprising.

### Gaza Strip Closure Lifted

*TA1811053889 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] 'Atiyya Ahmad al-Najjar, aged 40, was murdered in Rafah last night. Unidentified masked persons attacked her to death.

Ten people were wounded in incidents in the territories yesterday. Arab sources say the number of casualties was higher.

The closure imposed on the Gaza Strip following the attack in which two Israeli soldiers were killed was lifted this morning. Schools in the Strip also will reopen this morning.

The hunger strike at the Qezi'ot detention camp has ended. Some 2,000 inmates staged a hunger strike yesterday to note the first anniversary of the declaration of a Palestinian state.

### IAI Denies Involvement in Smuggling Attempt

*TA1711120689 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Nov 89 p A11*

[Report by Washington correspondent Ran Dagoni]

[Excerpt] Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI] was involved in an attempt to smuggle missile navigation equipment from the United States to South Africa in contravention of U.S. law, U.S. officials have claimed. They base this charge on an investigation conducted by U.S. Customs.

In reply, 'Amos Samuel, the IAI representative in Washington, told MA'ARIV that neither he nor the company knows anything about it. "We can only regret that there are continuous efforts to defame Israeli institutions in the United States," he said.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reported yesterday that three South African citizens and two Americans were recently charged with trying to smuggle to South Africa U.S.-made gyroscopes, which are vital to missile guidance systems. [passage omitted]

### Agricultural Agreements Reached at Rome Meeting

#### Joint Research With Hungary

*TA1611153389 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Israel and Hungary will establish a joint fund for agricultural research. This was agreed in a meeting between both countries' agriculture ministers. The meeting took place in Rome during an international conference held by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

#### Cooperation With Poland

*TA1611154589 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Israeli agricultural experts will participate in projects in Poland initiated by the international community. An agreement on this was reached between the Israeli and Polish agricultural ministers. The two men met in Rome during an international conference held by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. Our correspondent Ya'aqov Balselboim reports that the director of the Joint Agricultural Planning and Development Authority in the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture will leave for Poland in the near future to choose the projects on which Israel and Poland will cooperate.

The Polish and Hungarian agricultural ministers will arrive in Israel for an Agritech exhibition scheduled to take place in 4 months.

## King Interviewed on Elections, Mideast Peace

*JN1911163389 London AL-HAYAT in Arabic*
*17 Nov 89 pp 1, 7*

[Interview with King Husayn of Jordan by Lamis Andoni in Amman; date not given]

[Text] [Andoni] How do you evaluate the elections—their results and their implications on the democratic march in Jordan?

[Husayn] First, I believe that people's participation through the democratic process is the only way to achieve two goals. The first goal of the elections is for us to see how things really stand in Jordan, the true feelings of the people, and the extent of awareness we gained over those years during which we were deprived of this experience and its privileges. I, therefore, was concerned and insistent that we hold the elections under these difficult circumstances so that we can discover what lies under the cover that screened the Jordanian scene for many years because of the absence of general parliamentary elections. Now, everything has come to the surface. I promised free and honest elections, and I am keeping my promises.

Second, some quarters, especially Israel, were claiming that democracy in the region is exclusive to Israel. Through this allegation, Israel always tried to win the admiration of the world. I am very pleased that the world has attested to the fact that the elections in this country were orderly, insofar as both arrangement and practice were concerned, and that they were conducted perhaps in a better way than in many regions in the world. We, therefore, are proud and happy with these results, which allowed us to know where we stand.

[Andoni] Were you expecting these results or were they a surprise?

[Husayn] In fact, I saw many expectations and suggestions regarding the results before the elections took place. From the beginning, I said that the results might be surprising, and I believe they indeed were. None of the preelection expectations or predictions were close to reality by any means.

At any rate, I was not very interested in predictions and expectations. I was, and still am, interested in facts. The other side of the equation, now, is that the outcome of the elections reflected the choice of the Jordanian people regardless of the number of Jordanians who chose to take part in this process. I believe that we have now reached a stage where people will shoulder responsibilities, and this will give the representatives of the people the opportunity to know the real situation clearer and better than was the case prior to the elections. What is happening, therefore, is an important experience for us, and it began with the election of the House of Representatives.

[Andoni] What will your position be if some strong trends, particularly the Islamic Movement, which won the highest percentage in the parliament, insist on proceeding with some of their demands which may affect the Jordanian lifestyle?

[Husayn] We will deal with developments as they occur, but I am optimistic that other experiences in Arab and Muslim countries will be a positive factor affecting the vision of many people here—especially those who are currently in the position of responsibility, the Parliament—helping them to avoid the perils and consequences that affected other regions.

I believe that everybody, individuals and people, loves Jordan and realizes the nature of the challenges and difficulties that face this country by virtue of its commitment to the Palestinian people and the national rights over the occupied Palestine, and by virtue of its role and position. This gives these challenges dimensions that go beyond Jordan's borders to threaten the entire Arab order. I hope we started a sound and constructive process that will definitely lead to tangible results. I am fully confident that the Jordanian people are able to choose the best way for this march.

[Andoni] What will be the composition of the coming government in light of the election returns? Will you charge an independent or a parliamentary bloc with forming the new government? Or will the task fall to a deputy unattached to blocs inside the House? Will the government include deputies?

[Husayn] Under the Constitution, the House is not entitled to form the government. (Laughing, the king continues:) Happily the Constitution confers upon me the privilege to pick and choose. But as you know the government will have to present a program of action and policies to the House of Representatives. The next government will hopefully win a vote of confidence from the House.

[Andoni] But are you not planning to include certain deputies in the government, particularly from among the Islamic Movement or other political trends that are represented in the chamber?

[Husayn] Elections were the first step in the political, democratic march in Jordan. I think the elections were free and fair, open to all sections of the community, and they crossed the political and ideological spectrum. The elections marked the first step toward the realization of our aspirations. I have, on more than one occasion, referred to the national charter which will be put to the Jordanians to accept or reject. We hope this measure will take us to a new era permitting freedom of choice, plurality, and freedom of interpretation so that these features become part of Jordan's reality. We are hoping to reach a stage whereby each individual has the opportunity to air his views and program via organizations that will hopefully become part of our body politic. (Laughing again the king says:) We have yet to reach that stage. We must work toward bringing together the largest

number of trends so they may work in concert to advance national unity to better cope with the challenges and threats Jordan faces.

[Andoni] Do you mean making room for various political trends to operate within political and organizational frameworks, or do you mean permitting trends already in existence to operate openly and legally? Or do you mean both options?

[Husayn] We are talking about the past, which we have put behind us, and about turning over a new leaf—the past when some had the leeway to move and others were denied free action.

The elections were open and everyone was allowed the freedom to seek public support. Each had the right to vote and run in the elections. The coming stage, though, will be one of constructing and cementing national unity. It will pave the road, within the limits of the Constitution, for the consolidation of democratic practices and for the participation of all strata of Jordanian society.

[Andoni] But what about the organized trends' activities in Jordan? They are still considered illegal.

[Husayn] I say that we are going through a transitional stage. We hope that we will develop political life in Jordan based on respect for the Constitution and through a large-scale ideological consensus as to the direction of the march.

[Andoni] Will this allow the organized political trends and parties to carry out legal activities? This is because there is speculation that some trends, such as the Marxists, will be excluded from this process.

[Husayn] No one will be excluded.

[Andoni] You always refer to threats and dangers faced by Jordan. Can you define these threats and dangers and their size, in your view?

[Husayn] I speak about the recent slogans that claim that "Jordan is the solution." I also speak about the absence of progress toward peace in the Middle East, and about some people's insistence on ignoring the PLO's role and its right to represent the Palestinian people. In light of these facts, the actual threat, the one represented by saying that "Jordan is the solution," could be achieved in two ways according to these people's viewpoint:

First, God forbid they achieve their objective. If they succeeded, one way or another, in fragmenting the fabric and unity of Jordanian society along religious and sectarian lines (here there is a little tone of anger in the king's voice)—this is something that I will never allow as long as I live. I also believe that the Jordanian people will never allow this. They have begun a similar process in Lebanon. The objective of this sectarian fragmentation goes far beyond a single region. The objective is to torpedo the Arab, Islamic, and Christian rights in Jerusalem, and to void Caliph 'Umar's covenant of its essence. In my opinion, this poses a grave danger. The issue of Jerusalem is sensitive to all of us.

The other course to which these sides would resort to achieve the aforementioned slogan is represented by the attempt to weaken and confuse the internal situation, or even to cause a collapse in Jordan. This could mean the destruction of our legitimate Arab rights and the national Palestinian right in the Palestinian homeland. This would also lead to the achievement of their goals and objectives which threaten Palestinian rights and the Arab order.

[Andoni] Whom do you mean by this? Is it Israel alone or are there some other parties that support the slogan of "Jordan is the solution"? Do you believe that there are U.S. circles that support such a slogan?

[Husayn] I am not speaking about a specific side. However, I am speaking about facts that I see in front of me, and about the influence of Israel and those in Israel who fear peace. This fear was obvious on more than one occasion through their refusal to meet with the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, and through their obstacles to holding the international conference for peace in the Middle East under UN auspices and with the participation of all the parties concerned.

However, it seems that these parties succeeded in persuading some people elsewhere in the world that this process needs a longer time under the pretext that—according to this theory—time is needed to bridge the gap and build confidence among all the parties concerned, or, to be more precise, between the PLO and the Israelis. They were not content with this, but took another step (in the direction of hampering peace) in an attempt to exclude the PLO from any participation in the peace process.

[Andoni] Does this not apply to the other Arab parties?

[Husayn] Yes. Such a process will also lead to the exclusion of all other Arab parties.

[Andoni] It was reported recently that you believe the ongoing attempts to hold a Palestinian-Israeli meeting in Cairo are a waste of time and that all efforts must concentrate on preparing for an international peace conference. What exactly is Jordan's position on these attempts?

[Husayn] I have never said—and will never say—anything to belittle the great efforts made by President Husni Mubarak and his government, because President Mubarak and his government are trying to exert all efforts to help the PLO secure its place and correct role in a just manner in any political solution to the Palestine question. In this regard, we have confidence in President Husni Mubarak's honesty, Arabism, and loyalty. He is trying his best to overcome the huge obstacles and great difficulties facing the progress toward a just and comprehensive peace process. If these efforts succeed, then this is great. If they fail, then the time must come when Arabs

will have to discuss the question and this particularly applies to the Palestinian side and the PLO. The Arab side—and the PLO in particular—must draw a red line to determine political action. The question that will be raised then is: Where are we heading? And, shall we continue to waste time? Such a question and a reexamination will be necessary because we are not threatened as individuals, but the Palestine question, the Palestinian rights, and the Arab order as a whole are threatened.

[Andoni] Do you believe these efforts have reached a stalemate?

[Husayn] To be honest, I do not know all the details. I cannot comment because I do not know where we are now.

[Andoni] Let us go back to the election results and the Islamic trend's victory. In the fifties, the "Muslim Brotherhood" stood with the regime against the left and the pan-Arab (radical) trend. Since then, the "Brotherhood" has enjoyed a "special" and distinguished status not enjoyed by other trends in Jordan. Do you not believe this "distinguished" status constituted a significant factor in the electoral success of the "Brotherhood"? What is their current position vis-a-vis the regime?

[Husayn] (Smiling at first) No comment. (Adding) However, I declare that I feel optimistic about a new phase in which the country will be stronger than ever before.

[Andoni] Does this mean you are determined to make a success of the democratic experiment regardless of the negative aspects and the obstacles facing you?

[Husayn] Naturally. The whole world, of which we are part, is changing. We hope we will be vanguards in the change for the better in the region.

### Candidates Begin Lobbying for House Speakership

*JN1811105489 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 18 Nov 89 pp 1, 24*

[Text] AL-RA'Y—Amman is now witnessing intense political activity prior to the opening of Parliament on 27 November. The Senate is expected to be formed within the next few days. The campaign for the post of speaker of the House of Representatives is intensifying and many candidates have begun sounding out their chances. Among the most prominent candidates are Dhuqan al-Hindawi, Sulayman 'Arar, 'Abdallah al-Nusur, Yusuf al-Mubayyidin, Nayif al- Hadid, Husayn Mujalli, 'Abd-al-Majid al-Shuraydah, and Layth Shubaylat.

Deputy Dr 'Ali al-Hawamidah said that the Islamic Movement, represented by 22 deputies in the House of Representatives, has decided to support Yusuf al-Mubayyidin for the speakership of the House of Representatives in the session to be held on 27 November. Al-Hawamidah added that Al-Mubayyidin is an independent candidate, not a member of the movement, and that the decision to support him is based on the fact that he is the most suitable for the coming stage.

Dhuqan al-Hindawi said in a statement to AL-RA'Y that he will run for the speakership of the House and has no intention of changing his mind. Nayif al-Hadid also confirmed that he definitely intends to campaign for the House speakership. Sulayman 'Arar and Dr 'Abdallah al-Nusur also said they will run for the House speakership, if the atmosphere remains appropriate until the last moment. Eng Layth Shubaylat also affirmed his intention to run for the speakership and said that he had sent messages to all the deputies on the subject.

Dr 'Abd-al-Latif 'Arabiyat, deputy from al-Balqa' and the Islamic Movement's candidate for the House speakership in the past, told AL-RA'Y that he would not run for the speakership. Some of his colleagues in the movement, as he put it, gave him the option, but he chose not to run. He added that the movement and its supporters back the nomination of Yusuf al-Mubayyidin only.

Answering a question by AL-RA'Y, Deputy Yusuf al-Mubayyidin said: I will run for the House of Representatives speakership as designated by the Islamic Brotherhood bloc. He added that his nomination was supported by the Islamic bloc. He added that 38 deputies had supported the nomination as of Friday [17 November] evening. He said: I hope I will win the speakership, God willing.

### Paper Reports Emergence of New Bloc of Deputies

*JN1911174789 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 19 Nov 89 pp 1, 12*

[Report by Ahmad al-Dabbas]

[Excerpts] Intensive, large-scale consultations and contacts are taking place among the House of Representatives members as well as within the political and ideological circles outside the House to decide the issue of selecting a House speaker during the 27 November session. [passage omitted]

On another level, a new bloc of House members has emerged during the meeting held at the home of Deputy Faris al-Nabulsi. The bloc, called the "National Group," consists of Fakhri Qa'war, Husayn Mujalli, Muhammad Faris al-Tarawinah, 'Isa Madanat, Salim al-Zu'bi, Dhib Marji, 'Abd-al-Karim al-Dughmi, 'Abd-al-Salam Furayhat, Mansur Sayf-al-Din Murad, Bassam Haddadin, and Dr Husayn al-Shayyab.

SAWT AL-SHA'B has learned that these deputies discussed the speakership issue and ruled out fielding a candidate from their circle. Although they discussed the qualifications of the speaker and on which side their group should stand in this matter, these deputies could not reach a final decision. Instead, they agreed to continue their contacts and work seriously to expand their bloc and attract more deputies to the "National Group."

In any case, the 11 deputies agreed to hold an expanded meeting in the home of Husayn Mujalli within the next 2 days.

Meanwhile, SAWT AL-SHA'B can confirm that so far only two candidates will ultimately compete for the speakership. They are Yusuf al-Mubayyidin, who is backed by the Islamic Movement deputies; and Sulayman 'Arar, who is backed by the independents and other trends.

Deputy Layth Shubaylat, however, is still insisting on contesting the speakership.

### Islamist Deputy on Application of Islamic Law

*JN1811103089 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 18 Nov 89 p 3*

[Article by Nayif al-Ma'ani]

[Excerpts] For more than 25 years, Yusuf al-'Azm has been the parliamentary elections' leading winner for the Ma'an Governorate; he won the largest number of votes, and served as deputy and representative of Ma'an three times in a row—in the elections of 1963, 1967, and 1989.

He is a renowned Islamic scholar, preacher, writer, and poet. He has long aired the pains of his homeland and the woes of his Arab and Islamic nation, especially those of the Islamic holy places in Palestine and the struggle of Palestinians, who believe in God's help, Arab pride, and Islam's glory. He is the poet of the al-Aqsa mosque. [passage omitted]

I asked Deputy al-Azm about the absence of his name from the Islamic Movement's list. He said: That was a tactic. The movement did not want to announce the names of some of the brothers; some of them won in various districts; they were not announced as members of the Islamic Movement. I won thanks to God's help and will.

I asked Deputy al-'Azm about the call by some deputies concerning the veil, alcohol, and the application of the Islamic shari'a. He said: The application of the Islamic shari'a is one of our goals, but it should be achieved in a rational manner as stipulated by the shari'a itself. Cutting off the hand of the thief, for example, should not be introduced in a society with poor and hungry people. The standard of living should be raised and poverty should be fought and eliminated first. [passage omitted]

Deputy al-'Azm said that doubts and talk about sectarianism and hostility toward non-Muslims are out of question, because the non-Muslims are our partners on the march and companions on the journey. They have the same rights and duties as ourselves as long as they are sincere people working to develop the country. Our march, therefore, will be one of cooperation, construction, love, and faith.

As for prohibiting alcohol and the other things, it is in order to abide by God's commands, reason, and the advice of conclusive scientific and medical studies. We should take the position demanded by the shari'a and the facts of science, as there is no conflict between them. However, it is not a priority, and we should not discuss it now, forgetting questions such as the citizens' pains, liberties, and living conditions. We seek to alleviate and improve them, and to maintain the dignity of man against coercion and persecution. [passage omitted]

### Minutes of Cooperation Signed With Tunisia

*JN1611200489 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Minutes of the sixth set of meetings of the joint Jordanian-Tunisian trade committee were signed at the Ministry of Industry and Trade this evening. The minutes were signed on the Jordanian side by Ziyad 'Innab, minister of industry and trade, and on the Tunisian side by Moncef Belaid, Tunisian minister of national economy. The minutes dealt with the overall economic, trade, cultural, and scientific relations, as well as bilateral transportation issues.

In the area of trade, the two sides agreed that the volume of trade exchange for 1990 will be $40 million. In the field of industrial cooperation, the two sides agreed to call for the formation of a committee comprising representatives for the industrial sectors in both countries to lay down the basis for industrial coordination. In the field of transportation, the two sides agreed to urge the national maritime cargo companies to increase the number of trips between ports of both countries in the interests of trade and tourism.

The minutes also dealt with issues of cultural, scientific, and technological cooperation, and ways of promoting them.

### Cabinet Approves Economic Crime Committee

*JN1811203389 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] At its session this evening under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister al-Sharif Zayd Ibn-Shakir, the Cabinet has approved the formation of a special committee to study the various aspects of economic crime. The committee comprises the deputy prime minister and minister of the interior, the ministers of finance, justice, planning, and the governor of the Central Bank, as well as other Jordanian personalities.

This move is intended to safeguard public spending and to prevent illegal practices in both the private and public sectors.

The Cabinet also approved the establishment of a special fund under the name of the Fund of Development and Employment, whose purpose is to finance and support individuals and social institutions that will provide more job opportunities and income.

## Central Bank Assets Increase 321 Million Dinars

*JN1911131889 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 19 Nov 89 p 1*

[All figures as published]

[Text] Amman, AL-DUSTUR—In the third quarter of 1989, the Central Bank of Jordan's assets registered an increase of 321 million dinars over the figure for the same period last year.

The Central Bank figures show that the assets amounted to 1,421 million dinars at the end of the third quarter of 1989, compared with 1,099 million during the same period last year.

## New Investment Guidelines Stress Self-Reliance

*JN2011132389 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 20 Nov 89 p 6*

[Report by a JORDAN TIMES staff reporter]

[Text] Amman—In a move described as aimed at adjusting to Jordan's new policy of self-reliance and export-orientation of industries, the Ministry of Industry and Trade has introduced an updated version of parameters for "approved economic projects"—ventures that are entitled to tariff exemptions and income tax exemptions.

The modified set of guidelines, which went into effect in mid-October, gives emphasis to "the local contents" of any project and awards points, based on which the exemptions are given, according to Dr. Samir 'Umaysh, director of the Department of Encouragement of Investments at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Points are awarded on the basis of employment generation, export growth, local content (raw material), first-time ventures, technical licence, product licence, international trade mark, quality control and research and development facilities, 'Umaysh told the JORDAN TIMES in an interview Sunday [19 November].

"The main aim of the modifications is to bring more focus on self-reliance on the local factors and exports orientation," he said.

The modified parameters apply only to new ventures and are not applicable to existing projects, which may or may not be classified as "economic approved" or "approved," 'Umaysh said. An "approved economic" project is entitled to tariff exemptions as well as a five-year income tax holiday while an "approved" project can only enjoy tariff exemptions.

In order to qualify for the description "approved economic" project, any new venture in zone A—the capital and its evirons as well as al-'Aqabah—has to score a total of 70 out of 100 points. In zone B—Irbid—the minimum is 60 points and in zone C—all other parts of the Kingdom—it is 50 points.

Points are awarded as under:

1. Employment generation (maximum 25 points): One point for each new job opportunity;

2. Export growth (25 points): Five points for the first 20 percent and one point for each additional three per cent;

3. Local content (20 points): Two points for every three per cent.

4. First-time ventures and projects having a technical licence from a foreign source, a product licence or an international trade mark are given five points each.

5. Projects with a quality control lab gets another five points and those with research and development facilities will be given another five points.

Article 11 of the Encouragement of Investment Law (No: 11 of 1987) states that "a project shall be deemed "approved economic project" if it is in any of the following sectors: A. industry and mining, B. agriculture, livestock and fisheries, C. touristic hotels and transport, and D. hospitals. [parentheses as published]

Article 12 specifies the minimum requirements that qualify projects to be classified as "approved economic."

In industry and mining, the value of fixed assets should not be less than JD 75,000 in zone A, JD 35,000 in zone B and JD 20,000 in zone C.

In agriculture, livestock and fisheries, the value of fixed assets should not be less than JD 20,000 in zone A, JD 15,000 in zone B, and JD 10,000 in zone C.

In touristic hotels, the venture should enjoy at least a three-star rating allocated by the Ministry of Tourism and should be located in either zone B or C.

In hospitals, the project should be approved by the concerned health authorities and should have a minimum capacity of 30 beds if in zone B or 20 beds if in zone C.

According to 'Umaysh the ministry is rather lenient in the first year of operation of the project and evaluates its performance after one year to strictly apply the parameters.

## Release of Western Hostages Reported 'Imminent'

*JN1911104189 Paris AL-MUHARRIR in Arabic 18 Nov 89 p 2*

[Excerpts] Where has the issue concerning the Western hostages held in Lebanon reached? Is there a connection between the release by the United States of $567 million of the frozen Iranian assets and the reportedly imminent release of the hostages, or some of them?

Information available to AL-MUHARRIR indicates that the issue of the hostages might be resolved before the end of the year with the release of all the hostages, or at least some of them. This information also indicates that some officials of the Central Intelligence Agency and the U.S. Administration have begun to arrive in Wiesbaden in the FRG to receive "one, or more than one hostage" during the next few days. The release of this "one or more hostage" is seen as a "goodwill" gesture by Iran in response to President George Bush's release of some of the Iranian assets frozen by the Jimmy Carter administration. The amount released is part of the $10 billion Iranian assets frozen by the United States. Washington froze these assets, thus preventing Tehran from acquiring them, in the wake of the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the holding of its diplomats and employees hostage in 1979.

The United States began preparations to receive "hostages" in the FRG after the Bush administration had received signs from Switzerland, the European country that has been mediating with Tehran, that some hostages held by Hizballah might be released. The Bush administration also received similar signs from Algeria, which played the role of a mediator in the release of hostages held at the Tehran Embassy in 1979. Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati visited Algeria last week and informed Algerian officials of Iran's intention to bring pressure to bear on the kidnappers to force them to release the hostages. [passage omitted]

Indications strengthening these expectations emerged during the past few weeks. One of these indications is that the Iranian president has finally managed to impose greater influence and control on the pro-Iranian factions operating in Lebanon—factions which have for a long time been directly linked to former Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohtashemi, leader of the hawkish Iranian officials. Shiite sources in Lebanon said that the new Iranian rulers have at last managed to win over the allegiance of the parties which are holding the hostages after Tehran resumed its financial aid totaling $3 million per month to Hizballah and its organizations. The Rafsanjani government suspended this financial aid when it came to power.

Moreover, Rafsanjani managed during the recent Hizballah congress to secure the appointment through elections of Shaykh Subhi al-Tufayli, who supports the new Iranian rulers, as Hizballah's secretary general in an attempt to confer legitimacy on this Lebanese party.

## U.S. Ambassador Confers With Mu'awwad at Ihdin

### Mu'awwad Arrives 17 Nov

*NC1711143689 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] President Rene Mu'awwad arrived at the al-Qulay'at airport aboard a special plane this afternoon and then proceeded to Ihdin. The president had left Beirut airport at approximately 1500 after discussing developments with Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni this morning.

### McCarthy Arrives 18 Nov

*NC1811140289 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text ] U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon John McCarthy arrived in Ihdin this afternoon escorted by five Lebanese army cars. He immediately joined the meeting which was in progress between President Rene Mu'awwad and Phalangist Party leader Dr George Sa'adah. This meeting comes within the framework of the consultations which the president is holding to form a national accord government.

### Speeches Delivered at Banquet

*NC1911070489 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0530 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] U.S. Ambassador John McCarthy spoke with Lebanese Forces Commander Samir Ja'ja' on the telephone yesterday evening. McCarthy expressed surprise at the silence maintained by the Lebanese Forces and key figures in East Beirut and at their failure to criticize General 'Awn.

Meanwhile, President Rene Mu'awwad hosted a dinner banquet in honor of the U.S. ambassador last night. The president delivered a speech in which he said: We are in Ihdin, which for tonight only is considered Lebanon's capital, in view of the presence here of the head of state, parliamentarians, former ministers, and several leading nationalist and diplomatic figures, as well as the representative of the United States, a friendly superpower.

In his speech, Mu'awwad added: It is no coincidence that Ambassador McCarthy is here in Ihdin. He is here because his government wanted him here to reiterate its resolute support for Lebanese legitimacy.

In his response, Ambassador McCarthy said: I have been away for 2 and ½ months during which I met with the members of my family and friends. However, President George Bush is very interested in the ongoing events in Lebanon. Lebanon is an extremely important country to us and we have many Americans of Lebanese origin, McCarthy concluded.

### McCarthy Submits Credentials

*NC1911160889 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] President Rene Mu'awwad received the credentials of U.S. Ambassador John McCarthy during a formal reception in Ihdin today. President Mu'awwad said: It pleases me that you are the first ambassador accredited to us at the outset of the era of the new republic—the republic of national accord, unified institutions, and national participation. He added: Our national accord is a part of international detente and it has an important role in the peace process. Mu'awwad hoped that cooperation with the United States would continue. [passage omitted]

McCarthy handed Mu'awwad a message from President Bush describing the al-Ta'if agreement as a starting point for the reimposition of Lebanese authority. [passage omitted] McCarthy left Ihdin for the Syrian capital this afternoon.

### Further on McCarthy's Remarks

*NC1911163889 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] President Rene Mu'awwad has emphasized that Lebanon's national accord is part of the general international detente and has an important role in the peace process.

After receiving the credentials of U.S. Ambassador John McCarthy, President Mu'awwad expressed hope that cooperation with the United States would continue for the common welfare of all humanity.

McCarthy said: We regard the election of President Mu'awwad as the most important event of the long war in Lebanon. Comparing Lebanon with a ship in a storm, McCarthy said that the storm has almost blown over and the ship would soon arrive safely in port.

### Mu'awwad Addresses Demonstration in North

*NC1911170889 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Addressing a demonstration today that was organized by groups in Ihdin, Zgharta, and Tripoli, President Rene Mu'awwad said: I request that you remain loyal to legitimacy, adherence to the homeland, and preservation of our institutions because people come and go and personal glory vanishes, but the glory of the homeland continues. He added: We seek and struggle for the real interests of the people, their future, security, safety, and right for coexistence.

### Sa'adah Says No Decision Yet on Participation

*NC1711153289 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] In a statement to REUTER today, Phalangist Party leader Dr George Sa'adah declared that he has not yet made any decision regarding his participation in the government. He pointed out that it is up to the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Front to make such a decision. Dr Sa'adah added that this subject would be discussed during his meeting with President Mu'awwad and Prime Minister al-Huss in Ihdin over the weekend.

Asked when he would return to Beirut, he said that this will be decided by the Phalangist Party. Once I see that the circumstances are suitable for my return, I will not hesitate for a single moment, he added.

### Sa'adah Leaves for Mu'awwad, Al-Huss Meeting

*NC1811102789 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Phalangist Party leader Dr George Sa'adah left for Ihdin this morning to participate in meetings scheduled for the weekend with President-elect Rene Mu'awwad, Prime Minister-designate Dr Salim al-Huss, Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, Maronite Patriarch Mar Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr, former president Sulayman Franjiyah, and the independent Maronite deputies bloc.

### Independent Maronite Deputies Will Participate

*NC1811181289 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Deputy Butrus Harb has asserted that the independent Maronite parliamentary bloc will participate in the government which he expects will be announced shortly. He said he hopes that circumstances will permit the deputies to return to the eastern area.

### Al-Tufayli Says Deputies Paid To Sign Document

*NC1211174689 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 12 NOV 89*

[Text ] Shaykh Subhi al-Tufayli today accused members of the Chamber of Deputies of signing the al-Ta'if document in return for the payment of Saudi money. He said: This chamber can convene under the umbrella of the Maronite army and change and formulate the laws which enable political Maronism to further dominate this country.

In a speech he delivered during a Hizballah military parade in the Southern Suburb, Al-Tufayli stressed that the al-Ta'if document serves the interest of the Maronites. He described it as a document of capitulation to what he termed political Maronism and to Israel. He said assertions that the al-Ta'if document is a means to estabish peace and carry out reforms are incorrect. Lebanon is heading toward real partition, he declared. Al-Tufayli accused the Maronite deputies of refusing to

fix a date for abolishing political sectarianism, although any such date would be a remote one because they insist on not abolishing it, he stated.

### 'Awn Minister on Al-Ta'if Accord Implementation

*NC1711084089 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] Minister Staff Brigadier General 'Isam Abu-Jamrah has proposed that supporters of the al-Ta'if agreement try to implement it outside the eastern areas, saying: If this agreement secures the withdrawal of the Israeli, Syrian, and Iranian forces from Lebanon in 2 years, then we will be prepared to rally around its banner.

### Lahd Rejects Al-Ta'if Accord, Favors Federation

*NC2011065089 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Text] In a radio interview, General Antoine Lahd, commander of the South Lebanese Army, has affirmed that he is against the agreement reached in al-Ta'if. He noted that General Michel 'Awn's government is constitutional. He suggested that a general referendum on the al-Ta'if agreement be held throughout the country, stressing that federation is the only solution that could unify Lebanon.

### Arab Envoy Warns Situation Could 'Deteriorate'

*NC1511105289 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 15 Nov 89*

[Text] President Rene Mu'awwad this morning received Arab envoy Lakhdar Ibrahimi, who took leave of him to travel to Algiers. Mu'awwad also met with Brigadier General Sami al-Khatib who was accompanied by a military delegation.

Ibrahimi declared that there is some complication in the Lebanese issue, and the Lebanese have to handle it. He noted that the situation could deteriorate, because things cannot continue under abnormal conditons without a war. He declared that there have been no Arab contacts with General Michel 'Awn since the presidential elections.

### Al-Husayni on Military Force Against 'Awn

*NC1911153489 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni has said he does not rule out the use of military means against the opposition of General Michel 'Awn. In an interview with the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-ITTIHAD, al-Husayni said: We will use all available means to enable the Lebanese president to arrive in B'abda Palace.

### 'Awn Reportedly Rejects Residence Abroad

*NC1211180889 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Nov 89*

[Text ] The formation of a national accord government, which has been the subject of consultations by President Rene Mu'awwad, still awaits a decision by some influential forces in the eastern area to join the process of peace and reconstruction.

Sources in the eastern area, who have withheld their names, have stated that General Michel 'Awn fears the formation of a new government, possible support by world and Arab society for the accord and government of the new era, and the closure of the Lebanese war's dossier. These sources said that Gen 'Awn refused a residence permit offered to him by a major state as a solution to his personal problem which constitutes an obstacle in the path of peace in Lebanon. The sources emphasized that Gen 'Awn's sense of internal, Arab, and international isolation has reduced the number of aides whom he trusts and that as a result of his fear he has gone as far as summoning some of his relatives to supervise the preparation of food at B'abda Palace. They noted that 'Awn has stopped attending any celebrations outside his refuge for fear of assassination attempts.

### 'Awn Standing Fast for 'New System of Justice'

*JN1711124889 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1125 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] Manama, 17 Nov (WAKH)—General Michel 'Awn, head of the military government in Lebanon, has claimed that he is leading Lebanon toward unity, not division. He also said that his rejection of the al-Ta'if agreement does not mean that he rejects Arabs or the Arab solution. He explained that he wants Lebanon to return to the Arab League and to its international standing as a state in the United Nations.

In an interview published today, conducted with him after he left the bunker in which he stayed during the war, Gen 'Awn told the Bahraini newspaper AL-AYYAM that he "wants to build Lebanon on a new basis as an Arab sovereign state open to the reforms and changes sweeping through the Eastern world these days."

'Awn explained that he wants Lebanon to emerge from a roundtable meeting where every party can say whatever suits it, and accept or reject whatever is said.

Asked about his remaining in office, even though Lebanon had a president and likely a government would be emerging soon, and asked about the dangers of division facing Lebanon because of his presence—dangers which threaten the country at a time when he himself calls for unifying Lebanon—'Awn replied: I am present in an area not controlled by any foreign power. He claimed that his is a free area which has the right to speak for Lebanon while the area that he claims is under occupation, speaks for the occupation.

Asked what he will do in few days when all states in the world recognize President Rene Mu'awwad and the government to be formed, and after the Central Bank halts any payment to him, Gen 'Awn said: The state is financed by the Lebanese people, and it is not the state that finances the Lebanese people. We will use the money from our production and from taxes; we do not need the Central Bank.

Regarding international recognition, 'Awn declared: The world cannot cancel the existence of a people who want to live. He added that the world is allowing a government that is being formed but which, according to him, has no chances to succeed because its people do not support it.

He said that the people there—meaning in the other area of Lebanon—cannot speak out because of what he called occupation. He said that the world can ignore him for a while but not forever.

Asked about the source of his strength to resist the Arab solution which is supported by Arabs and the world, he said: We are carrying out a new experiment in the contemporary age. The world can suppress us while we stand fast in our legal and popular position. This world only respects power, and this position constitutes the beginning of the establishment of a new system of justice in the world.

### 'Awn Says Patriarch Sfayr Needs No Protection

*NC1711202989 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn has expressed his willingness to do everything necessary to ensure the return of Maronite Patriarch Mar Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr. Gen 'Awn paid an unscheduled visit this evening to the Patriarchiate in Bkirki, where he was received by Bishops Abu-Jawdah, al-Ra'i, and Basil al-Hashim.

Gen 'Awn said his beatitude the patriarch does not need any protection because he is protected by his God and people. In a telephone conversation later with Al-Diman, Gen 'Awn spoke with Patriarch Sfayr and expressed the same feelings to his beatitude directly. After Bkirki, Gen 'Awn visited Papal Nuncio Pablo Puente.

### 'Awn Dispatches 2 Battalions to Nahr Al-Kalb

*NC2011073689 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Text] In the wake of press reports on military movements inside the eastern area, it has been learned that 2 days ago Michel 'Awn dispatched two army battalions for deployment in Nahr al-Kalb. Eastern area circles said this measure was a precautionary action against any eventuality, in light of reports last week that the formation of a new government will be followed by the appointment of a new army commander, who will initiate his task from the Jubayl or Sarba areas.

Furthermore, according to reports from the eastern area, 'Awn has sent a battalion to Bkirki to provide protection for Patriarch Sfayr.

It has been learned that 'Awn summoned several officers whose names have been suggested as possible candidates for the army command and told them clearly that if they agree to this they will be destroyed and their families will be wiped out.

### Soviet Envoy Comments on Lebanese Situation

*NC1711131889 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotusha has said the national reconciliation process has begun following the conclusion of the al-Ta'if accord and the election of the new president. However, he noted: There are some obstacles and we hope the situation will be settled expeditiously so that the al-Ta'if accord can be turned into action.

After meeting with Ambassador Salah Sutaytiyah, Kolotusha disclosed ongoing Soviet contacts to remove the impediments. He referred to French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas' talks in Moscow, which dealt with the Lebanese situation with a view to advancing the process of national reconciliation to establish peace and endorse the al-Ta'if accord.

Kolotusha did not rule out the possibility of the Lebanese situation being discussed at the Bush-Gorbachev summit in Malta next month.

### Soviet, French Contacts Seek Solution On Sovereignty

*NC1811183989 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] According to diplomatic reports received in Beirut, the Arab tripartite committee has asked some major powers—powers that are concerned with the Lebanese situation and support the committee's mission—to conduct urgent contacts with Syria to find a solution that will guarantee stable foundations for what is being currently proposed in Lebanon in the political and security spheres. The reports say that a number of countries immediately responded, and not only with verbal support. They have embarked on secret contacts to explore what can be done and learn how responsive the various parties will be, particularly with regard to the sovereignty issue and the scheduling of a Syrian military withdrawal from Lebanon.

The reports add that Moscow and Paris are more interested than other countries in easing the tension prevailing in Lebanon. Both capitals are making contacts and exchanging information on the results of these contacts prior to the formation of the government of Prime Minister-Designate al-Huss.

### Al-Huss Receives Message From French Ambassador

*NC1811112089 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1030 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Prime Minister-designate Dr Salim al-Huss received Rene Ala, French ambassador to Lebanon at 1100 today. The ambassador gave al-Huss a message from French Prime Minister Michel Rocard, which reads: At this fateful, critical stage through which Lebanon is passing, I am pleased to convey my congratulations to you, wishing you success in your difficult and momentous task regarding Lebanon's future. I hope that alongside the president you will create national accord on the basis of new establishments within the framework of an independent, united Lebanon.

The message adds: French sympathy for all the Lebanese, which has been demonstrated by the French Government all along, will not change. This support for a free, sovereign Lebanon will continue.

## Rival Shiite Groups Fight in Southern Suburb

### Amal, Hizballah Clash

*NC1811154289 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Fighting between Amal and Hizballah gunmen broke out again in the area of al-Musharrafiyah in Beirut's Southern Subrub at approximately 1630. Rockets and machineguns are being used in the clashes, which a short while ago became violent.

### Clashes End; Tension Prevails

*NC1811194789 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Extreme tension prevails in the Southern Suburb's al-Musharafiyah, al-Ghubayrah, and al-Shiyah areas following clashes between Amal and Hizballah. The fighting, which lasted for 3 hours and involved exchanges of rocket and heavy machinegun fire, ended at approximately 1930.

AFP has reported that, according to preliminary casualty figures, one person was killed and two wounded in today's fighting between Amal and Hizballah.

### 'Limited Clashes' Resume

*NC1911154489 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Limited clashes resumed this evening between the Amal Movement and Hizballah in some areas of the Southern Suburb. The clashes a short while ago began gradually to abate.

### Fadlallah Comments Fighting

*NC2011084089 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Text] Ayatollah Sayyid Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has appealed to the Lebanese to build Lebanon on the basis of humanitarian dialogue, putting forward their ideas with complete freedom, so that everyone will be able to end the current bitter situation and stop worrying about the future. He also called for the breaking down of psychological barriers that separate the Lebanese in their ideology, conscience, and feelings.

Addressing a ceremony yesterday marking the passage of 1 week since the death of the al-Nabishit village headman, Fadlallah said: As knowledgeable and educated people, we are living through the most difficult hours as we fight each other in the Southern Suburb, Western al-Biqa', or anywhere else.

He asked: Why do we not try to emerge from this backwardness? Culture and knowledge prevent us from conducting a dialogue with bullets, because these problems cannot be solved this way. The winner in such internecine strife is the loser, he asserted.

His eminence addressed the Christians, saying: Come and let us be merciful to each other and like each other. If there is love, we will feel that (?citizenship) is not confined to only one group of us, and that everyone is human. No one group can abolish another, he remarked.

He concluded: If we all agree on the human issues in the homeland, we are bound to agree on Israel, colonialism, and internal oppression.

## Afghanistan

### Najibullah Congratulates Bulgaria's Mladenov

*LD2011064689 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0436 GMT 20 Nov 89*

[Text] Kabul, Nov. 18, BAKHTAR—Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan [RA] has sent a congratulatory message to Sofia addressed to Peter Mladenov on the occasion of his election as president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

While expressing best wishes and congratulations on the occasion, the message stated confidence that the friendly relations and mutual cooperation between the peoples of the RA and Bulgaria will be further expanded and strengthened.

### Keshtmand Sends Congratulations to GDR's Modrow

*LD1611203989 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republic of Afghanistan Council of Ministers, sent a message of congratulations to Berlin on the occasion of the appointment of His Excellency Hans Modrow as chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Having expressed wholehearted congratulations in the message, Keshtmand voiced his hopes for further expansion and consolidation of friendly relations.

### Hekmatyar Urges USSR To End Support to Kabul

*BK1811164489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1645 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 18 (AFP)—Fundamentalist Afghan mujahidin leader Golbuddin Hekmatyar said Saturday he would not threaten Soviet interests if Moscow would stop its support for the Kabul government.

Speaking at a press conference here the leader of the Hezb-e Eslami faction solemnly called on the two superpowers to "cease their interferences and the supply of arms" to the two sides of the Afghan conflict, "let the Afghans go their own way" and avoid turning Afghanistan "into another Lebanon."

"If the Soviet Union accepts this option and ceases the delivery of weapons to the puppet (Kabul) regime and its attempts to guarantee the remaining in power of Afghan President Najibullah and his People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan—PDPA, we will guarantee the stoppage of such interference from the other side," Mr. Hekmatyar said. If the United States "is not prepared to stop interferences, we will stop them by our means," he added without elaborating.

Mr. Hekmatyar, the most radical mujahidin leader within the Pakistan-based alliance of seven Sunni Muslim factions, said he hoped Afghanistan would not "become a military base for any foreign power."

If the mujahidin win power in the country, "no one will be allowed to use Afghanistan as a springboard for their interferences in the affairs of its neighbors," he said in a clear allusion to fears expressed repeatedly by Moscow that an Islamic nation would destabilize other Muslim-majority countries in South Asia.

Mr. Hekmatyar, 42, is among the most controversial figures of the Afghan resistance, which also includes eight Shiite factions based in Iran. In August Mr. Hekmatyar quit the mujahidin interim government formed in February following the Soviet pullout, denouncing it for failing to organize elections in the "liberated" areas of Afghanistan and among the five million Afghan refugees living in Pakistan and Iran. A month later, one of his lieutenants was accused of massacring 30 mujahidin close to Tajik Commander Ahmad Shah Mas'ud of the moderate Jamiyat-e Eslami faction on July 9 in northeastern Takhar Province.

On Saturday Mr. Hekmatyar denied he was an "extremist" as charged by the Western press, adding however that "the Americans would not like the kind of government I want to establish" in Afghanistan. "I am neither the American Bush or the Iranian Khomeyni, I am Hekmatyar of Afghanistan," he declared.

Asked whether he still received weapons through Islamabad, he replied: "That's a question you should put to" the Pakistani secret service. Mr. Hekmatyar also refused to answer a question about his ties, rumored to be privileged, with Saudi Arabia, another country that aids the resistance.

He dismissed a reporter's criticism of his idea of democracy, saying, "we don't want a democracy where everything is naked." But he said that Riyadh and Beijing had been among the few countries that have maintained consistent policies on the Afghan resistance.

Mr. Hekmatyar repeated assertions that he foresees a coup d'etat by "non-PDPA members" who, once in power, would form a "revolutionary council" with mujahidin commanders and hold elections within six months.

### Mujahidin Down Jet Fighter in Sarowbi Region

*BK1911142889 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1400 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Reports say the mujahidin in Afghanistan have shot down a jet fighter of the Kabul regime at (Jaljala) in the Sarowbi region near Jalalabad. The mujahidin also damaged four tanks and two armored vehicles, and killed some Kabul regime personnel in the region.

The Afghan interim government's news agency MIDIA [MEDIA INFORMATION DEPARTMENT OF ISLAMIC AFGHANISTAN] reports the mujahidin repulsed an attack launched by Kabul forces to reopen

the Jalalabad-Sarowbi highway, which is used to provide military supplies to Jalalabad.

### Convoys Arrive in Kabul via Salang Highway

*LD1911162489 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] As a result of surprise attacks and plundering activities by the armed extremists groups supported by Pakistan and the United States, the Kabul-Hayratan highway was closed for some time at several points in the Salang region. The process of transporting basic goods needed by the citizens of Kabul was disrupted. The Armed Forces of the country recently inflicted crushing blows on those plundering groups and have reopened the highway. As a result, the process of transporting these goods is continuing.

The BIA military section reports that within the last 3 days 1,020 vehicles loaded with foodstuffs, fuel, and other necessities have arrived in Kabul via the Salang highway. The Kabul-Hayratan highway is open to traffic and the process of transporting basic goods needed by the people continues.

Those personnel of the security posts in northern Salang who displayed heroism and bravery in the course of their duties were praised and commended yesterday. [passage omitted]

### Mujahidin Groups To Hold Talks in Peshawar

*LD1411215889 Tehran IRNA in English 1520 GMT 14 Nov 89*

[Text] Peshawar, Nov 14, IRNA—Spokesman of the 8-party Afghan coalition Muhammad Karim Khalili denied reports that the group has changed its mind for negotiations with the Peshawar-based 7-party alliance, which has declared an all-Pashto 'interim' government leaving out other mujahidin groups.

Khalili reached by telephone today, termed the delay in arrival of a team from the Iran-based coalition as 'unimportant', and said the coalition which represents the second largest ethnic group in Afghanistan has always been ready for talks with 'our brothers in the alliance'. He arrived in Pakistan last week, and is now staying in Peshawar.

On the level of the delegation, or whether it would include top coalition leaders, Khalili said 'our delegation is a powerful and authoritative one.' However, he regretted that the delegation named by the alliance for the talks is a 'secondary team' with limited powers and only assigned to work out preliminaries.

Khalili declined to comment on the visit to the U.S. of president of the self-styled interim government Sebghatullah Mojaddedi, and the likelihood of his absence at the talks to begin next week. In his talks in Tehran with the coalition last month, Mojaddedi had expressed desire to reach a solution on the nature of the future government in Afghanistan, but the composition of the delegation named by the Pashto alliance for the Peshawar talks has dimmed hopes of an early solution to mujahidin differences.

## Bangladesh

### Reportage on Visit of Chinese Premier Li Peng

#### Arrives in Dhaka 17 Nov

*BK1711162389 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] A historic people's welcome was accorded to Chinese Premier Li Peng when he arrived in Dhaka today, on a 3-day official visit to Bangladesh. He is accompanied by his wife Madam Zhu Lin. President Ershad and First Lady Begum Raushan Ershad received the distinguished guests at the Zia International Airport. Four jets of the Bangladesh Air Force escorted the special aircraft carrying the Chinese premier as it entered Bangladesh airspace. As the aircraft came to a halt and the Chinese leader alighted from the plane, a 19-gun salute was fired to mark his arrival. The 58-member entourage of Premier Li includes a 7-member official delegation with Minister for Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen and Minister for Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin. [passage omitted]

Earlier, in a statement on his arrival at the Zia International Airport, the Chinese premier said we have come to Bangladesh with the purpose of strengthening friendship, deepening understanding, and expanding cooperation between the two countries. He said he was looking forward to exchanging views with President Ershad on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest. He hoped to have extensive contacts with people of various circles in Bangladesh so as to make more friends.

Later, Premier Li Peng went to Savar and laid wreaths at the national martyrs mausoleum this afternoon. He also planted a sapling there.

#### Attends President Ershad Banquet

*BK1811023089 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] President Ershad has said there are vast potentialities for bilateral cooperation between China and Bangladesh. Every effort, he said, must be made to exploit them to the mutual benefit of the peoples of the two countries. He was speaking at a banquet hosted by him in honor of Chinese Premier Li Peng at Bangabhavan [president's house] last night. He said if the recent past was any indication of the future, the relations between Beijing and Dhaka are based on solid foundations and these augur well for the future. The president said Bangladesh has established a solid foundation of cooperation with China in trade, education, industry, communications, and culture. The visit of Premier Li Peng symbolizes the very close and fraternal ties existing

between the two governments and the peoples. Referring to the new challenges faced by humanity in the world today, President Ershad said that this will require courage, determination, and statesmanship.

Speaking at the banquet, Premier Li Peng expressed the hope that South Asian countries will live in amity on the basis of five principles of peaceful coexistence. He said his country wants to see stability maintained and prosperity constantly developed in the region. Mr Li lauded Bangladesh's constant efforts to enhance good-neighborliness and friendship among the South Asian countries and to promote regional cooperation.

About the international situation, the Chinese prime minister said positive changes are taking place in the globe with the tension giving way to relaxation and confrontation to dialogue.

### Holds Talks With Ershad 18 Nov

*BK1811133589 Dhaka Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] Formal talks between Bangladesh and China were held in Dhaka Saturday [18 November] in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. President Ershad led the Bangladesh side at the 2-hour talks. He was assisted by Foreign Minister Anisul Islam Mahmud, Planning Minister A.K. Khandker, and Commerce Minister M.A. Sattar. The visiting Chinese premier, Li Peng, who led his country's delegation at the talks, was aided by Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen, Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Toubin, and officials.

Four agreements and a note of exchange were signed between the two countries following the talks. The agreements are on (?elimination) of visa on visits to both countries on official business, Chinese soft loan of about $40 million, a long-term trade agreement for 1990-94, and supply of up to 200,000 tonnes of urea fertilizer from Bangladesh to China annually. The note of exchange relates to visit to Bangladesh of a Chinese expert team for the pre-feasibility study of building bridges over the rivers Khushiara and Mahananda.

Briefing newsmen on the talks, the foreign secretary, Mr Abul Ahsan, said the talks covered the whole range of international, regional, and bilateral issues. The Bangladesh president apprised the Chinese premier on the changes brought about in various fields during the last 8 years in Bangladesh. The Chinese premier spoke highly of the (?drug) policy of Bangladesh, which has been appreciated the world over.

About bilateral relations, it has been agreed to institutionalize the regular consultation between the two countries, and it will now be held at the foreign minister level. Both President Ershad and Chinese Premier Li Peng described the bilateral relations as excellent.

In the morning, Chinese Premier Li Peng and Madam Zhu Lin visited the Bangladesh-China friendship bridge over river Burhiganga in Dhaka. President Ershad and Begum Raushan Ershad accompanied them. The Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen; Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Toubin; Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army Major General Qizong, and other members of the entourage also visited the landmark of the friendship between the two countries.

On his arrival in a ceremonial motorcade, Prime Minister Li, Madam Zhu Lin, and other members of the entourage were received among others by Communication Minister Anwar Hussain at the [words indistinct] of the bridge. He was then shown the land route map of Bangladesh and the bridge plan, which evoked much interest among the visitors. President Ershad escorted the visiting premier across the bridge.

### Addresses Dhaka Civic Reception

*BK1811161289 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] The Chinese prime minister was accorded a hearty civic reception at the north plaza of the Jatiya Sangsad Bhavan [parliament building] this afternoon by the Dhaka Municipal Corporation.

Addressing the reception, Mr Li Peng said China will always stand by Bangladesh in its struggle for protecting national independence and achieving economic progress. He said the friendship between the two countries and the people is based on tradition and culture and is being further consolidated by constant endeavors. The Chinese premier said his country is evaluating at the highest level the short and long-term plans prepared by the Bangladesh Government to control floods in the country. Amidst clapping by the guests he quoted a Chinese proverb saying that man must conquer nature. He expressed his belief that Bangladesh will achieve continuous success in overcoming natural calamity. Mr Li Peng praised the warm hospitality of the people of Bangladesh and of the citizens of Dhaka.

Earlier, in an address of welcome, the mayor of Dhaka city, Mr Najiur Rahman, said the citizens of this metropolis firmly believe that the Bangladesh-China friendship bridge on the River Burhiganga has created a bond of friendship between the two countries, a bond which is as [word indistinct] as the rainbow on a cloudless sky. Later, the mayor presented the address of welcome in a silver casket to the Chinese premier. He also presented the golden key of Dhaka city to the distinguished guest. The lady mayor handed over a traditional Rajshahi silk sari as gift to Madam Zhu Lin.

Our representative adds that the civic reception held at the lush green lawns of the north plaza of parliament building was attended by President Ershad and First Lady Begum Raushan Ershad. Among others present were Vice President Moudud Ahmed, Speaker Shamsul Huda Chowdhury, Prime Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmed,

ministers, members of parliament, diplomats, elites of the city, and high civil and military officials.

Prime Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmed called on the Chinese prime minister, Mr Li Peng, at the state guest house [word indistinct] this evening. Begum Kazi Zafar Ahmed was also present. They discussed bilaterally (?important) issues of common interest.

### Says Sanctions 'Will Not Last'

*BK1911104589 Hong Kong AFP in English 0938 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 19 (AFP)—Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng said here Sunday that China was prepared to improve its relations with Western and other countries despite their recent imposition of economic sanctions against Beijing.

Mr. Li, who left Bangladesh for Nepal after a three-day official visit, told reporters that the sanctions, which he acknowledged had a considerable adverse effect on the Chinese economy, "will not last for long." Many of the world's idustrialised democracies imposed economic sanctions against China after the army brutally crushed pro-democracy protests in Beijing in June.

Without naming any country, Mr. Li complained that certain nations had suspended negotiations on some important projects "causing considerable difficulties for China's economic development." "So the only choice left for us is to mobilise the people and prepare to overcome the difficulties," he said, adding the Chinese were prepared "as it was not the first time that such sanctions were imposed on China."

He also stressed that sanctions had a two-way effect and "are not beneficial to those (foreign) investors who are our partners in cooperation. So the economic sanctions are not only against the interests of China, but also against those who impose them."

Mr. Li said China was willing to improve its relations with the countries that had imposed the sanctions.

The Chinese premier and his wife Zhu Lin were warmly seen off at Dhaka International Airport by President Hussain Mohammad Ershad and his wife, Begum Raushan Ershad. They later arrived in Kathmandu on the last leg of three-nation South Asian tour, the first by a senior Chinese leader since the bloody Beijing events five months ago.

Mr. Li, who arrived here Friday from Pakistan, said he had an "intensive and extensive" exchange of views with Mr. Ershad on international issues and bilateral relations during the visit.

Looking cheerful as he replied to a barrage of questions during a 30-minute press conference, Mr. Li said his Dhaka visit was "a complete success" and that he hoped it would "further enhance" the close cooperation and friendship between Dhaka and Beijing. China is the major supplier of defence equipment to Bangladesh, which refrained from making any official comment on the June events in China.

On developments in Eastern Europe, Mr. Li said China was concerned over the changes taking place in the socialist world but Beijing would like to "wait and see" whether these developments "are conducive to peace and stability" for the countries concerned and the rest of the world. "Our stand is that the rapid changes now taking place need consultations between the major powers," the Chinese leader said.

Replying to a question on security threats to smaller in South Asian nations, Mr. Li said the five principles of peaceful co-existence initiated by leaders of China and India in the 1950s guided Beijing's relations with other countries.

The Chinese premier reacted sharply when a reporter asked his comment on the conferring of the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize on dissident Tibetan spritual leader the Dalai Lama. "We are really puzzled" at the choice, he said, calling it "an interference in China's internal affairs." "The situation in China is stable," he added.

After the press conference, Mr. Li and Mr. Ershad drove in a ceremonial motorcade to the airport as thousands of schoolchildren and other people cheered, danced and waved along the 16-kilometer (10-mile) route.

The Chinese premier said Saturday at a reception hosted by Dhaka's mayor, Najiur Rahman, that Beijing would always stand by Bangladesh in "its struggle for protecting national independence and sovereignty," and promised his country's support for efforts to tackle Bangladesh's recurring flood problems. Bangladesh was ravaged by floods in 1987 and 1988 that killed more than 2,000 people and destroyed property and crops worth millions of dollars.

Bangladesh and China also signed four agreements Saturday, three of them aimed at boosting economic and trade cooperation. The other one abolished visas for official travel between the two countries. In addition, an exchange of notes was also initialled to facilitiate a visit by a group of Chinese experts to study the feasibility of building two river bridges in northern and western Bangladesh.

### Holds News Conference 19 Nov

*BK1911155789 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Chinese Prime Minister Mr Li Peng says his visit to Bangladesh has been very successful and fruitful. He was addressing a crowded press conference on the eve of his departure at the state guest house, Karatoa, in Dhaka this morning. He said there exists a profound friendship between the two countries and this has been amply demonstrated during his visit. He said he had intensive and extensive talks on international issues and bilateral matters with President Ershad and other government leaders

and officials. They signed four agreements and a note of exchange to promote bilateral economic cooperation.

Replying to a question, he said China pursues an independent foreign policy and firmly believes in peaceful coexistence. He said his country is concerned about developments in South Asia but (?hopes) tension in the region could be defused through peaceful consultations.

Replying to another question, the Chinese prime minister said his country has made remarkable progress during the past 10 years by pursuing the policy of reforms. It will continue to pursue the same policy and stick to the socialist system. China is not in favor of introducing a wholesale market economy but it will utilize market forces to stimulate its economy. Mr Li Peng said the policy of opening up (?doors) to the outside world will continue and the door which is already open will not be closed.

Referring to events in Eastern Europe, he said we have to see whether these developments (?promote) peace and stability or destabilize the situation. These developments, he observed, will not affect China, because the situation there is stable.

### Concludes Visit, Departs 19 Nov

*BK1911135689 Dhaka Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] A hearty send off was given to Chinese Premier Mr Li Peng when he left Dhaka Sunday morning at the end of his 3-day official visit to Bangladesh. President Ershad and First Lady Begum Ershad saw the Chinese premier and Madam Zhu Lin off at the airport.

Also present on the occasion were Vice President Moudud Ahmed, Prime Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmed, ministers, chiefs of three services, diplomats, and high civil and military officials. [passage omitted]

### Commentary on Visit, Relations

*BK1811163289 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Against the backdrop of the growing Dhaka-Beijing fraternal relationship, the current visit by Chinese Premier Li Peng and his wife Madam Zhu Lin marks a new high turning point in the bilateral friendship between the two countries. It symbolizes the very close and warm ties existing between the two governments and peoples. The two countries' shared perceptions on regional affairs, mutual respect, and the sense of reliance have been the key elements bringing Dhaka and Beijing closer in friendship and understanding. This is what makes the relationship between China and Bangladesh more enduring and special. It is a model for other countries in the region.

The bilateral understanding and friendship will certainly receive a new boost during the visit of the Chinese premier. The identity and similarity of views of two countries about objective realities on the regional and international front and the close rapport between the leaders of the two countries at the highest level provide strong reasons for a new dynamism in bilateral cooperation and understanding.

President Ershad and Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng have had formal talks on board [word indistinct] during their river cruise. The two sides have reviewed the entire gamut of their bilateral relations and exchanged views in an atmosphere of complete harmony and understanding of global and regional matters. This now raises prospects of more expanded and more diversified cooperation between Dhaka and Beijing.

Bangladesh attaches a great importance to its friendship and understanding with China. Speaking at a banquet hosted by him last night in honor of the visiting Chinese premier, President Ershad noted that Bangladesh valued most its friendship and ties with China. The potential for bilateral cooperation between Bangladesh and China, as has rightly been noted by President Ershad, is vast and the two countries are firmly resolved to make every effort to exploit the same to the mutual benefit of the two peoples. A solid foundation of cooperation has already been established. Both the countries in a clear reflection of the aspirations of the two peoples have thus erected the edifice of cooperation in the fields of trade, education, industry, communication, culture, and other areas. With common resolve and understanding, China-Bangladesh collaboration can now further expand on the solid foundations already established for the same.

Speaking at the banquet, President Ershad has aptly noted with satisfaction that Bangladesh and China share similar perceptions of the contemporary world and cooperate to their common goals. The president has befittingly stressed the need for regional peace and stability and reiterated Bangladesh's firm commitment to the same goals.

It is heartening to note here that Chinese premier has commended Bangladesh's unremitting efforts to enhance good-neighborliness and friendship among the South Asian countries and to promote regional cooperation. He has also made a particular mention about Bangladesh's independent and nonaligned policies and its positive activity in the world affairs by adhering to the principles of justice.

While referring to the positive changes now taking place in the international situation, Premier Li has noted that tension is giving way to relaxation and confrontation to dialogue. In this context, the Chinese premier has reiterated his country's support to the cooperative process in South Asia for peace and stability in the region on the basis of five principles of peaceful coexistence.

## India

### Vice President Returns From UK Visit 18 Nov

*BK1811033189 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] The vice president, Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma, returned to New Delhi this morning after a week's visit to the United Kingdom. Talking to our correspondent at the airport, Dr Sharma said he had frank exchange of views with several British leaders. He hoped that the visit would bring about better understanding between India and the United Kingdom.

### Explosions Damage 2 Buildings in Kashmir

*BK1811125589 Hong Kong AFP in English 1229 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Nov 18 (AFP)—Powerful explosions on Saturday [18 November] ripped through two buildings in the northern state of Jammu and Kashmir, damaging a deputy commissioner's office in Anantnag town and triggering a fire in a high rise in Srinagar, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported.

Only one casualty was reported in the blast in Anantnag, some 55 kilometers south of Srinagar, where police said a bomb had been planted in the washroom of the deputy commissioner's office. The injured man, the only person in the building at the time, was hospitalized, PTI said, quoting police.

In Srinagar, summer capital of the Moslem-majority state, a four-storey building housing the state headquarters of the Life Insurance Corp. of India and a state transport office was ablaze after a mid-afternoon blast. There were no immediate reports of casualties although the building also houses a shipping complex and a hotel.

Both blasts were believed to have resulted from bombs planted by pro-Pakistani militants who have launched a violent campaign opposing the post-independence accession of Kashmir to India in 1947. [passage omitted]

### Border Troops Kill 13 Pakistani 'Intruders'

*BK1911150089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1453 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Srinagar, India, Nov 19 (AFP)—Indian Army and Border Security Force personnel have shot dead a total of 13 Pakistani intruders on the Kashmir-Pakistan border in the past three days, officials said here Sunday.

The officials also reported that two Pakistan F-4 Sabre jets had violated Indian airspace Saturday [18 November], overflying the village of Bahapur in Samba sector for 15 minutes before disappearing back over the border. The airspace violation had been refered to New Delhi, the officials said, adding that there was a report that one of the planes had dropped a "rocket-like" object, which however failed to explode and had not been found.

Security in the Jammu and Kashmir, India's only Muslim-majority state over which India and China have fought two of their three wars, has been stepped up prior to national elections scheduled for November 22-26. Border security guards in the region have shoot on sight orders.

### 10 Dead, 40 Injured in Punjab Bomb Blasts

*BK1811144489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1408 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 18 (AFP)—At least 10 people were killed and another 40 injured Saturday when two powerful bombs exploded in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar in Punjab, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported. Police told PTI that the homemade bombs exploded in crowded market areas of the old walled city section of Amritsar. No further details were immediately available.

Elsewhere in the northern frontier state, two school teachers died overnight in violence connected with a campaign by Sikh militants for an independent homeland called "Khalistan" or "land of the pure," PTI said. Some 1,200 people have died so far this year in connection with the campaign.

## Iran

### Hashemi-Rafsanjani's Friday Prayers Sermons

#### Political Sermon

*LD1711200189 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1122 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Second Friday prayers sermon by President Hashemi-Rafsanjani at Tehran University on 17 November—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [passage omitted] One of our country's current internal issues is the UN resolution, of which our people are aware, and the results of reported trips to Tehran and Baghdad by UN representatives: Baghdad rulers are not prepared to accept justice, and they still believe in the same ideas that led them to impose the war and begin their aggression. They fail to give the necessary credibility to the 1975 Algeria accord. Why? History will be the judge: whether it be internal problems—do they even have reasons to give their people for why they started this war—or their dependence on foreign countries, that their masters dictated to them.

They have disrupted the order of the resolution, they resorted to the pretext that we come and free the captives first. This is a pretext and we know it. They raised this issue only to say something and to have something to tell

their own people. You saw when we began to free the disabled captives, when a few groups were freed, they resorted to pretexts, misbehaved; and stopped it. We have no doubts, however, that our people's resistance will bring the Baghdad rulers to their senses one day and they will surrender to reality, even though they learned enough lessons from the war which they imposed. Naturally, both sides stressed in these discussions that the war should not resume under any conditions and any incident that might spark new clashes should be avoided. We believe that also, and it will not take place. Our nation should know, however, that our enemy, as a result of its masters' dictations for other reasons, is not content with its own rights. Therefore, we are forced to preserve our preparedness for the sake of precaution. God willing, that day will never come.

On internal issues, economic issues still head the government's plans. Thank God, as our nation is awares, if the government takes some calculated measures, there will be a response from society. Signs of economic movements are appearing as a result of people's cooperation. I mention that the government's lever for organizing affairs is your cooperation. If people do not cooperate enough, no government can attain its goals. If people cooperate, any weak government can achieve great things.

Thank God and our people for the assets they have invested in this revolution and for their hope in it. The majority of the people are serious about their support for it, but still in our country mischievous elements exist in considerable numbers, those who want to create obstacles in affairs for various reasons. We are still entangled with the mischief of those people who have made easy money and are not prepared to invest their money in production. They want to profit through investing in the black market, hoarding, acting as middlemen, and sucking the people's blood. We have to do something about them, and we have thought of a way. We opened the way for service, the way for honorable work and business, the way for proper profitmaking, and we asked our officials not to create any obstacles for people who want to do useful and effective work and to help them. Now if there are people who do not cooperate, we will correct them. God willing, the people will now also come along and the people's cooperation can be very effective. [passage omitted]

One tangible result is if the government enters the scene properly and the people cooperate, it will be possible to solve the problems. I stress again, however, that the important element is the people's cooperation; we never said we can deal with the huge affairs of the country without the people's cooperation. Thank God, the path is now smooth, and we hope to be able to remove little by little enormous problems that 8 years of war have brought on our nation's shoulders.

As for international issues, the most important issue which has the world's attention is that the powers ruling the world have reached the conclusion that regional and international events, disturbances, and clashes create problems for them. They are, to some extent, resolving some international issues. We see the results of this here and there. One of the most striking effects at this stage—and that is itself one of the factors contributing to the relatively favorable situation in the world—is the situation now developing in the Eastern bloc. I think it is necessary to put our people in the picture to some extent in that regard, to clarify that issue in the Friday prayers sermon.

We see similar movements in other places; for example, in South Africa, we have positive developments, and in Namibia, after years of struggle, the people were victorious in elections and the oppressed blacks were able to win a majority in the elections. That is a great victory for the people of Africa and for the oppressed people of the world. The struggles of the South African people yielded some results, and recently many of the cruel and racist regulations which reigned in South Africa have been rescinded. In Cambodia, we are witnessing the approaching end of a tragedy. In other places also, similar things can be seen to a greater or lesser extent.

In Lebanon, however, we are witnessing the opposite. Unfortunately, under conditions where in such places as South Africa and Namibia the people are winning, in Lebanon the anti-popular force [zedd-e mardom] is winning, and the Phalangists, who retreated for some time as a result of the people's struggles, are being brought back into the government with the help of countries which are Muslim in name.

In the Eastern bloc, however, the pages of history are turning rapidly and strange events are taking place. Marxism, which was the ascendant historical movement in recent decades, suddenly retreated and, as in a terrifying earthquake, the foundation of all those institutions, organizations, and all that they had set up was suddenly shaken.

When I recently looked at the imam's letter—the letter which his eminence the imam wrote to Mr Gorbachev—I was amazed at his prediction. Before these events developed, he predicted what would happen today and tomorrow in that letter. What is interesting for us is that the Marxists raised four or five issues in the world which were poisoning and corrupting the minds of youths, striking a fundamental blow to the thoughts of the people. We Muslims suffered a great deal from those ideas. Those ideas were shaken by recent events. Whether a government was Marxist before and is not Marxist now or whether a country is or was socialist and so on is not really import to us. What was a problem for us was the ideological fundamentals which they had imposed on young people in the guise of absolute scientific and sociological principles. Perhaps you do not have the same sensitivity as I, because in our period of struggle we met young people and intellectuals in prison and so on, and we saw how mistaken they were. [passage omitted]

On the other hand, the opposite conclusion may be drawn. Many people think... [changes thought] The capitalists interpret things in the following way: The defeat of Marxism is the victory of capitalism. We do not accept that at all. The defeat of Marxism shows that human nature cannot be changed. Movements which go against human nature have no place in society and history eliminates them. We consider capitalism to be against human nature as well because human nature is just. The worship of God, freedom, and justice are things which cannot be taken away from human beings. Try as they might to take them away, a human being preserves those things in the depths of his being, and they will emerge and reveal themselves one day. If humans are not strong enough to resist the bullies, they surrender. Justice is not something which humanity will forgo, however, and capitalism does not provide justice. [passage omitted]

Religion itself came about on the basis of human nature. This is our claim. Unfortunately, because the propaganda loudspeaker is in the hands of the world capitalists and global arrogance, the defeat of Marxism is presented as the victory of capitalism. One of the major tasks which must be undertaken today by our masters of ideas, analysts, the press, the Voice and Vision, and writers and broadcasters is the clarification of that issue. Today, an ideological vacuum has been created for some young people who were under the sway of the materialist thinking of historical materialism; we must open the way and guide them in the correct way. Of course, such people will not succumb to capitalism. They may experience a hollowness; they may become subject to ideological aimlessness, which is a dangerous thing, especially for students and young people who are inclined toward research and who look for a path. We must help them. [passage omitted]

### Arabic Sermon on Lebanon

*NC1811171089 Tehran Television Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Friday prayers sermon delivered by President Hashemi-Rafsanjani on 17 November at Tehran University—recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Praise be to God and peace be upon God's messenger and upon His pious followers. What is happening today in Lebanon is a matter of concern to the Islamic world and the entire region. To begin with, efforts are being exerted to stop the hemorrhage and rescue the oppressed and miserable people in that country from the calamities and misfortunes they have endured by achieving security in one of the region's hotbeds of struggle and instability. The results of this effort indicate, however, that something else is being done. It seems that those concerned with the matter are not thinking about the fate of the Lebanese people or they have failed to understand the reasons for these calamities and misfortunes. If the al-Ta'if meeting succeeds in achieving its declared objective, it will return Lebanon to the same situation that was the root of all sedition and conflict, thus breathing new life into the causes of the calamities and plight of the Lebanese people in the first place—a situation which had almost been eliminated by the Lebanese people's alertness and struggle. The role of those meeting in al-Ta'if was to revive the role of sectarianism in Lebnaese society, where Maronite sectarianism is in control. We think it is unlikely that those behind this scheme are unaware of this. It seems that they imagine the Lebanese people and the people of the region will be forced, by present circumstances and their failure to gain a bright and better future, to agree to return to the evil conditions of the past, relinquish their principles, refrain from demanding their rights, and cease their calls for justice and democracy.

Such a concept is an unjust idea that will lead to discrimination and conflicts with the principles of Islam and the interests of the people. When it comes to being implemented, it will run into numerous problems which will delay the achievement of a sound and final solution to the Lebanese issue for a long time. This imposed solution does not take into account the will of the majority of the people and the principles of Islam and the Koran and fails to address both the issue of the hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees in southern Lebanon, as well as that of the occupation of part of the south by the criminal Zionists. We see that the Maronites were angered at the slight curtailment of their burgeoning and illegitimate privileges and choices and at the (?magnitude of resistance) to this initiative. If this is the case, how could we support the continued domination by a stubborn minority with expansionist intentions and accord it legitimacy after the Lebanese people's jihad had proven its illegitimacy?

Should the Lebanese people surrender to this [word indistinct], political Maronism will return to its intransigence and regain what it had lost. What is unfortunate is that a group carrying the banner of Islam and some Islamic states are the ones who produced this theatrical performance, although undoubtedly someone else is pulling the strings.

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We say: He is God, the one and only; God, the eternal, absolute; He begets not, nor is He begotten; and there is none like Him. May peace and God's mercy be upon you. [koranic verses]

### President Calls for Expanding Regional Ties

*LD1911153389 Tehran IRNA in English 1430 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 19, IRNA—President Akbar Hashemi- Rafsanjani today stressed the need for expansion of Iran's political, economic and cultural ties with regional countries.

Stability and security in the region would be possible only through mutual cooperation, he told Iran's ambassadors to the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, here on a home visit.

The regional countries in their gatherings should not adopt positions which may create a "dark spot" in the improving trend of relations and hurt the national sentiments of the Iranian people, he warned.

The president said Iran has always been after regional tranquility, and that practical solutions for maintaining a lasting security in the region exist in the region not outside it.

During the meeting Muhammad 'Ali Hadi and Hoseyn Sadeqi briefed the president on the latest developments in the countries of their assignment.

### PTT Minister's Visit to Washington Noted

*NC1911130189 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Mr Gharazi, the post, telegraph, and telephones minister, who is currently in Washington at the head of a delegation in order to attend the 20th congress of the World Postal Union, has met with the PRC post, telegraph, and telephone minister. The two ministers discussed the expansion of bilateral ties in the postal and telecommunications fields. According to IRNA, Mr Gharazi also met the South Korean telecommunications minister and discussed the broadening of ties in the postal and telecommunications fields between their respective countries.

### Source Denies Out-of-Court Settlement With U.S.

*NC1511165589 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY in English 9 Nov 89 pp 1, 15*

[M. Firuzi report]

[Text] Tehran—A source very close to the Iranian President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani told the TEHRAN TIMES yesterday that "no out-of-court settlement had been reached between Iran and the United States over the recent release of some $567 million of Iranian frozen assets. [no closing quotation marks as published]

The Iranian government, stressed the source, then rejects overtures coming from the American president that Iran consider the move a goodwill gesture on the part of the U.S. and work to help free American hostages in Lebanon.

"The $567 million has been released according to a verdict of the International Court at The Hague and we categorically deny that any out-of-court settlement had been reached between the two governments over the issue," he told the TEHRAN TIMES.

"The release of this sum does not meet the condition set by President Hashemi-Rafsanjani for Iran's assistance in freeing the American hostages. Iran is asking for the release of all its assets illegally frozen by the U.S. government," he said.

The source who preferred not to be named later referred to the F.M.S. case which relates to the Iranian Defense Ministry as "one of the most important cases" that testify to the illegality of the U.S. position in having frozen the Iranian assets.

"This case," he said, "concerns an arms sale the financial obligation for which has been totally fulfilled by the former regime. But the U.S. has not only frozen the assets concerning this case but is even charging Iran for storing them."

"Iran will take such American moves as a sign of goodwill only when the U.S. president orders a total release of all our assets in that country. Otherwise there is no logic in taking legal verdicts of a court of law as a sign of an American goodwill gesture," he stated.

### Editorial Sees 'Little Sign' of U.S. Goodwill

*NC1511165989 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY in English 9 Nov 89 p 2*

[Editorial: "U.S. Still Short on Genuine Goodwill"]

[Text] The United States never tires of calling on Iran to move to have the hostages held in Lebanon released as if it (Iran) was somehow directly responsible in this matter. The latest call came from no less a person than President George Bush on Tuesday subsequent to a decision by the U.S. to return to Iran 567 million dollars held by them in frozen assets.

It is true that Iran (and in particular President Hashemi-Rafsanjani) has assured the U.S. on several occasions that the Islamic Republic will use its good offices with Islamic groups in Lebanon to do all it can to help to free the hostages provided the U.S. shows genuine goodwill. But surely there appears to be little sign of this yet. To say that the latest partial release of assets is a sign of goodwill does not carry conviction. It is not enough to say the least.

As such President Bush should not let his expectations of Iranian help run too high. After all the release of the $567 million is a legitimate sum owed to Iran and one which the International Court of The Hague has decided is legally due to Iran and ordered its settlement.

A source close to President Hashemi-Rafsanjani has said that it is the Iranian president's view that a total and unqualified settlement of all Iranian assets held in the United States is required before Iran can be convinced of the sincerity of U.S. intentions. Besides, this source has said that this would certainly include the release of assets held on account of military purchases made by Iran before the Islamic Revolution by the ex-Shah. The U.S. has not only delayed the delivery of the arms, but has further asked that warehouse charges be settled on the

arms held back by the U.S.! It is heartening to note that President Bush has asked for a full investigation into the matter of settlements due to the Islamic Republic of Iran. One must hope that this will be followed by action expeditiously taken.

Even as we go to print today, news has reached us that the U.S. using its veto right has been the only one among the 14 members of the Security Council to vote against and kill a motion urging the setting up of a U.N. inquiry commission on the extortions being carried out by Israel of Palestinians in the occupied territories in the guise of collecting taxes. Islamic Iran is deeply concerned about the fate of Muslims in Palestine, in Lebanon and wherever it be. Iran believes that the U.S. should not use its power to help those who suppress Muslims and their rights.

At the present, however, the U.S. is still quite short on displaying enough moves to convince Iran of genuine goodwill.

### Soviet Deputy Minister Arrives 16 Nov

*LD1611204189 Tehran IRNA in English 1446 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 16, IRNA—Soviet Deputy Machine Building Minister Arutyunov arrived here today to finalize some industrial and economic agreements between Iran and the Soviet Union. Three Soviet deputy ministers have already been in Iran over the week during which several industrial draft protocols were concluded.

The protocols include joint manufacture of steam generators in Iran and in the Middle East, projects on moulding, machine instruments and expansion of electromotor manufacturing industries as well as exports of 2,000 Iranian-made train cars to the Soviet Union during the next two years.

Soviet deputy ministers of machine building industries [as received], railways, and electronic equipment industries left for Moscow earlier today.

The Soviets are following up understandings reached between the two countries during the visit of President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani to Moscow last June.

### Commentary on Iraqi Maltreatment of Egyptians

*NC1511104689 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 15 Nov 89*

[Central News Unit Research Group commentary]

[Excerpts] In the name of God. Nearly 2 million Egyptian workers who had been working in Iraq during the the imposed war are gradually departing from that country. From the beginning of the month of Khordad [22 May-21 June] this year, nearly 1 million have already returned to Egypt and it is said that 10 special flights to Cairo daily to transport the Egyptian workers.

Iraqi authorities in Baghdad claim that the reason for the return of the Egyptian workers to Egypt is due to the law of supply and demand. With the end of the imposed war and the return of thousands of Iraqi soldiers to areas of Iraq, the field for employment of foreign workers and Egyptian workers has narrowed considerably.

The Iraqi regime is forced to give priority to the Iraqi workforce and, because of the economic circumstances, it cannot begin any new projects in order to create the conditions necessary to justify the continued presence the Egyptian workers. Iraq's economic problems have been the reason for the nonpayment of the Egyptian workers' salaries for 1 year and it is not expected that Baghdad will be able to fulfill its economic commitments in the near future. [passage omitted]

A feeling seems to prevail in Egypt that the Iraqi regime's unpleasant treatment of the Egyptian workers will result in a cooling of relations between the two countries and the adoption of an unequivocal decision by the Egyptian regime. Most Egyptian newspapers have stated, however, that Egypt understands Iraq's circumstances and, at this stage, merely desires payment of citizens' withheld wages.

The semi-official newspaper AL-AHRAM wrote in its latest edition that last year the Iraqi Government had imposed conditions on remittances by Egyptian workers to Egypt and had stipulated that each worker was allowed to transfer $128 from Iraq every month. In the past 11 months, however, Egyptian workers were not paid at all which discredited the Iraqi regime, because Iraq's economic condition is so adverse that Iraq cannot fulfill its financial commitments to its regional ally. [passage omitted]

### Duties of Supreme Council on Security Noted

*LD1311201489 Tehran IRNA in English 1700 GMT 13 Nov 89*

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 13, IRNA—The leader of the Islamic revolution, Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i today appointed Hojjat ol-Eslams Ahmad Khomeyni and Hasan Rowhani as his representatives to the Supreme National Security Council for three years.

In separate decrees, Ayatollah Khamene'i wished success for both Ahmad Khomeyni, the son of the late Imam Khomeyni and Rowhani.

The appointments were made according to Article 176 of the Constitution.

Article 176 of the Constitution says that in order to safeguard national interests and protect the Islamic revolution and the territorial integrity and national sovereignty a supreme council on national security shall be formed with the responsibility to:

—Formulate defence and national security policies within the bounds of general policies determined by the leader.

—Harmonize state programs in areas relating to politics and to collection of intelligence reports as well as social, cultural and economic activities in relation with general defence and security policies.
—Exploit material and intellectual resources in the country for countering threats against the country.

The council shall be composed of heads of the three branches of the government, chief of the Supreme Command Council of the Armed Forces, the official in charge of national budget and planning affairs, two representatives from the leader, ministers of foreign affairs, interior and information, a cabinet minister according as the situation may warrant, and the highest ranking officials in the Army and the Islamic Revolution's Guard Corps.

## Marvi Commentary on New Government's Policies

*NC1811122889 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 30 Oct 89 p 20*

['A. Marvi commentary: "The New Government—Progress and Difficulties"]

[Text] Only 2 months after the new government headed by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani came to power, signs of "success" in his cabinet's economic policies can be seen.

Even though it may be considered premature to study the activities of the new cabinet, especially so soon after it came to power, nevertheless the most important public expectation from Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani's government has been and will be speed and decisiveness to implement economic and social policies to improve the present situation. This public expectation dictates that we briefly study the government's 2-month record.

In the economic sphere:

After a long period of control over economic affairs by the previous government—which did not coordinate matters properly; supplying, for example, the minimum quantity of staple goods for the people on the one hand, and expanding the duties of the economic ministries on the other, with the result that a complicated situation was created which could not be controlled—the economic ministers of the new cabinet (especially the ministers of industry and the management of the Central Bank) began to implement "free market" economic policies. The outcome of this has been a reduction in the government's executive role in economic affairs.

A type of decisive emphasis on the continuity of policies adopted by the industry ministries in this field can be seen. The objective behind this is to ensure the productivity of the private sector and refrain from economic policies which are devised on a day-to-day basis.

The Central Bank's official intervention in the "foreign exchange market"—which can ultimately constitute an opening toward the production of consumer goods—is unprecedented in one aspect. For the first time in years, the Central Bank, in implementing the government's financial policies, reacted in a completely economic way to an economic phenomenon manifested in the continuous reduction of the value of the national currency in relation to major currencies.

The Central Bank's step is actually a manifestation of the government's general economic policy, which views the need to create a balance in supply and demand as the pivot of its economic activities. This moderate policy is markedly different from the policies of the former government and its actual impact will be felt at the latest by the end of the first 5-year plan. In other words, the industry ministers, the minister of economic affairs and finance, and the Central Bank governor are playing a key role in implementing the general policy of Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani's government. It seems that those selected for these posts truly believe that the interests of the government lie in reducing its role in economic affairs and encouraging the private sector toward greater productivity. As a result of this belief, they are moving in a direction which shows that they have chosen, at least in the short term, the first of two priorities: "creating progress and welfare" and "actual development." Although during the past decade and especially during the long term in office of Dr Musavi's government, serious emphasis was placed on consolidating social justice and on the need to insist on "actual development," nevertheless existing figures speak of the widening gap hetween the wealthy and the low-income strata. This shows that Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani's government—which is in the process of letting go of past policies—has limited choices when it comes to economic policies, despite the existence of numerous possibilities.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani and his associates are currently facing problems such as inflation coupled with stagnation in production, a deficit in the state budget caused by the continuous rise in the expenditures of the government sector, a housing crisis, a high rate of unemployment, and the absence of a general economic balance. Any economic plan that is drawn up, therefore, must be aimed at overcoming the existing problems. The decisive vote given by the Majlis to all the ministers of Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani's cabinet (particularly to the ministers of economy) shows that finally, after a decade, the general accord that has been reached among the country's active political forces on the choice of objectives and priorities and of ways to reach economic objectives can open up the way. Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani's recent reference in his news conference to the fact that the views of the majority of the Iranian people, and therefore of the political forces which reflect these views, are a long way from "radicalism" shows that the process of decisionmaking in the country is moving toward the need to "discern interests" and to keep a distance from unnecessary forms of extremism. On the whole, the record of the new government during recent months displays a moderate political determination in the cabinet. It displays the wish to reduce pressures inflicted on the low-income strata, to use the economic mechanisms of

the market, move toward administrative decentralization, and create various economic openings. Altogether, it shows an inclination toward economic realism.

In the political field:

During recent months, there have been noteworthy developments in foreign policy, especially concerning major issues such as the peace talks with Iraq, relations with the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf, ties with West European countries which are in disarray, the hostage issue, the Afghanistan question, and so on.

The peace talks with Iraq are still deadlocked at a time when Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani's government is optimistic that the war between Iran and Iraq will not resume. Even though Iran has tried its best to prevent a situation of "neither war nor peace," it seems that it has no other other alternative but to conform to the prevailing situation until true progress is achieved in the talks.

As for relations with the Arab members of the [Gulf] Cooperation Council, progress can be seen in bilateral relations with Kuwait and Qatar. However, it is clear that those countries have made the creation of true equilibrium in their relations with Iran contingent on the future of Tehran's relations with Riyadh.

Relations with West European countries became very critical after the Salman Rushdie affair. As far as these ties are concerned, an overture recently took place in Tehran-Paris relations, which was solely a follow-up to earlier talks between the two countries on the normalization of relations. In other words, the improvement of the relations between Iran and West European countries, which are in some disarray, continues to face problems. The solution of these problems will need "time," the discernment of interests, and the adoption of long-term policies."

On the whole, because of the priority granted to economic programs by the new government, no new initiative has been seen in the field of foreign policy during recent months and the determination of a general economic-foreign policy is pending.

In general, the unanimity in Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani's government and the unity of views on the need to display economic and political realism, coupled with the people's general support for the government, have given rise to great hopes. This, in itself, is the best backing for the implementation of the government's plans and policies. To put it more clearly, the government's activities during the past 2 months have clearly shown what problems exist and what the cabinet's capabilities are. They have also shown that Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani's "working cabinet" is capable of looking difficulties and problems in the face.

## KEYHAN HAVAI Attacks Marvi Article

*PM1611164489 Tehran KEYHAN HAVAI in Persian 8 Nov 89 pp 28, 32*

[Editorial: "The Gentlemen Are Still Hopeful"]

[Text] The most prominent topic of Western propaganda since the acceptance of Resolution 598 has been Iran's reconstruction and ways for it to resolve its economic problems. All its efforts have all gone into making a connection between political and economic issues, exploiting the country's economic problems to soften the revolution's policies toward the West. Its aim is to bring under its control Islamic Iran which for the past decade has been the most serious long-term threat to Western interests.

According to this Western analysis, the most pressing problem facing officials is the economy. They emphasize creature comforts and encourage consumerism among the people. They are trying to force officials to give top priority to financial matters, the final outcome of which will be to surrender to Western political demands.

If achieving economic affluence becomes our officials' top priority, they will forget about the revolution's external and global interests. Then there will be no choice but to follow the West's example of growth, as well as utilizing their investment technology. This wiLl not be possible if we safeguard the imam's path.

Unfortunately, this propaganda line of the West is sometimes followed by some writers at home. We have seen examples of such thinking in the writings of Hojjati-Kermani in his criticism of the revolution's actions in the last decade: "Picking on Small Details," and Sai'di-Sirjani in his support for liberal actions and his insinuations that Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani is also following such lines.

Recently we saw in ETTELA'AT 30 October 1989 an article by 'A. Marvi, who tried to review the problems of the new government while at the same time criticizing the actions of the revolution during the past 10 years. The writer has chosen phrases like "the need to be realistic when it comes to the economy," "the need to see what is best for the country and avoiding unnecessary austerity," and "the goal of a moderate policy." By coordinating his way of thinking with that of the West, the writer is trying to move closer to the West, especially since he says: The policies of Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani's government offer few options despite having a great many resources.

To make things clearer to the reader, we will describe some of the points in detail:

1. The writer of this ETTELA'AT article has in the past clearly defined his views on the revolution and its goals. He has shown just how faithful he is to "realistic poliics and economics," because in another article for the same newspaper he asked officials to do all they can to remove all obstacles in the way of relations between Iran and the

United States. He said that by gaining U.S. support, Iran could prevent other countries in the region such as Iraq from exploiting the situation.

It seems that Mr Marvi has not paid attention to the nature of the revolution and its hostility to world aggression. He has also not paid any attention to the nature of the United States, Iraq, or other regimes in the area, such as Saudi Arabia. He asks for relations to be established between Iran and the United States, at such a level where the Americans would side with us. According to Mr Marvi, it would not be a bad idea for Iran to become the policeman of the Persian Gulf as well!

2. The ETTELA'AT writer praised the present government for its realistic attitude but it is not clear why he chose to ignore many realities when it comes to the actions of the previous government. He has ignored the war conditions, the need for government intervention in many matters and economic problems, such as the lack of hard currency, spending oil revenues on the war, the destruction of factories, and stagnation in the production fields. Yet, he still criticizes the previous government for controlling the economy.

The truth is that during the past 10 years government intervention in economic affairs has been a necessity. If it were not for these interventions, people on lower incomes would not have been able to manage. The actions of the new government are a result not so much of new policies as of new conditions. What makes the new government effective is not the people in the cabinet or new policies, but rather the conditions that exist in the country. There is no war and there is a chance in the country to do some economic planning. Of course, the present officials see the new conditions and make their plans wih a view to the long-term objectives of the revolution. There is nothing wrong with decreasing the role of the government in economic affairs in order to provide relative creature comforts, lower the levels of cash flow in society, and divert this extra cash to production that will benefit society and the people. This is especially true now that the war—which was the main cause of government intervention—is over.

3. Mr Marvi criticizes the previous government's actions in pursuit of a policy aimed at "real growth" and defends the new government which, according to him, has taken up a policy of "creating comfort and prosperity." He claims this government has shown it will confront some economic issues with nothing but economic solutions. Quite apart from the fact that this is not desirable at all times, even this writer does not believe it himself, because in one part of the article he clearly states that Iran's foreign policy is waiting for general guidelines to be set for the economy.

This is all that Mr Marvi wants to say. It is true that on the internal market you can tackle economic issues with economic solutions, such as injecting enough hard currency into the market and lowering prices. But on a world level, this is not so simple. There are others like Mr Marvi who are trying to concentrate on economic issues, making creature comforts their priority, setting economics as the top issue in our relations with other countries, relinquishing some of our political positions in order to solve economic problems, and taking steps toward growth. They feel this is the best course to take.

This is exactly why they are upset about the late imam's decree on Salman Rushdie, which caused a stagnation in relations between Iran and Western countries. If it were up to people like them, they would abandon the imam's decree because they would see this to be in the people's long-term interests, so that relations with the West can be improved, so that the West can take part in reconstruction.

4. If we really want the truth, Mr Marvi and others like him have set national interests against the ideological and the international goals of the revolution and have concluded that they conflict with the international aims of the revolution. This is exactly the opposite of what the imam and Ayatollah Khamene'i planned for the revolution.

These people have in mind an economically advanced country, which they regard as possible in the short-term. They feel that exporting the revolution should be left until such time as there is a perfect role model and an ideal society at home. Yet they are well aware that the creation of an ideal country as a role model for other countries to follow before exporting the revolution is impossible. One country alone cannot form a progressive society in terms of economy, culture, military forces, and so forth, while world aggression controls so much. To adopt such a policy would in effect go against the interests of the revolution outside these borders and would envelop the revolutionaries in a cloud of materialistic and routine matters.

We can support Iran's position in the world as the source of inspiration for the world's Islamic movement only by pursuing the internal and the international goals of the revolution. By informing the masses and by bringing success to other peoples' movements throughout the world, we can deal a blow to world aggression and extricate Iran from its isolated fight against aggressors. This method does not conflict with trying to bring economic prosperity to the people. It is just that the price that has to be paid for it is rather sensitive.

5. Westerners are very hopeful about changes in the country and the directions taken by officials. They regard our economic and technological issues as a means to achieve their own ends. This is why we must regard any kind of sympathy or bias toward the West from within the country with suspicion. We must not be optimistic about it. It is not unlikely that the people who think this way would try to moderate the views of officials in order to pave the way to Western control over the revolution.

In his last messages Imam Khomeyni asked the people not to put officials under pressure over economic issues and matters of comfort, in order to allow officials to

defend the pure Islam of the prophet throughout the world. This is exactly why we are suspicious of such types.

All in all, our view is that despite clear messages from Ayatollah Khamene'i and despite the fact that the imam's line on internal and external policy is so clear, there are still those who are hoping that the revolution will change its course. Because it is some of the government's policies that have prompted this line of thought, it is up to the president and officials to make matters clearer than before, to turn these hopes into despair. Thus the distorted thinking of the revolution's enemies will not create suspicions in the minds of the revolution's supporters when it comes to government officials.

## Correct 'Interpretation' of Imam's Line Viewed

*NC1711130089 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 11 Nov 89 pp 1, 3*

[Editorial: "An Integrated Whole, Not Separate Parts"]

[Excerpts] If we try to interpret God's words separately without taking into consideration the entire meaning of the word, we will be making a mistake, let alone if we want to use this method to interpret the word of a being of God.

This was, and has been, one of the prevailing methods in our country. When the imam, may his soul be sanctified, spoke about the freedom of economic activity, about participation by the people, and about ownership, this was immediately interpreted to mean that government intervention in economic activities was contrary to the shari'a and it was said that everything should be placed in the able hands of experts or in the hands of the very people who held the capital and the profits. This interpretation went to such an extreme that the imam warned against incorrect interpretations of Islam and, as a result, against condemning Islam for defending capitalism, and he spoke about the war between the rich and the poor and about the danger of capitalist Islam and the need to uncover the supporters of American-style and capitalist Islam.

Immediately following the publication of the imam's remarks on this subject, we heard again interpretations that said we should rise in a pitiless war against the capitalists and the wealthy until they were annihilated. Statements were also issued on this. There were some who said that from now on this or that individual or group should be considered as an example of American-style and capitalist Islam. These people had forgotten that, previously, the imam had defended legal ownership of capital and that he would continue to do so.

It was once heard that this or that person or group in Qom or in Tehran, in the Majlis or in the government, in the seminary or in the university, here or there, should be uncovered and that this is what was understood from the imam's remarks. It did not take long for the imam to issue a clear statement on the individuals or groups in question and to praise their services.

If the imam defended the Majlis, he also defended the Council of Guardians. If he praised the prime minister, he also praised the president. If he lauded the Combatant Clergymen's Society, he also lauded the Combatant Clerical Society. It is noteworthy that when the imam praised one group, he did not necessarily negate the other.

At any rate, extremism and fanaticism should not reach a point where we confuse tactics with strategy and strategy with ideology, and consider an insignificant point as the gist of a principle, thus making the principle a marginal point. We should not confuse means with ends and reach a point where we will say that what the imam said in his testament that "the day will come, God willing, when these two powers (America and the Soviet Union) will realize their mistake and will start moving on the path of humanity and friendship and respect for the rights of others, and, God willing, they will be put in their place by the oppressed of the world, the alert nations, and the committed Muslims" to immediately mean that something like this will never happen and that these words have been forged and are being attributed to the imam!

## ETTELA'AT on Adherence to Imam's Line

*NC1911115689 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 12 Nov 89 p 18*

[Editorial: "Direct Action"]

[Excerpts] "Direct action" in what sense?... Some dear ones advocate direct action and a direct approach to eliminate and resolve problems in various social, political, cultural, and economic affairs which are, in fact, deviations, or seen as deviations, attributing this policy to inspiration from the imam, may God be pleased with him. These people should bear in mind that the imam's line is gleaned from the overall collection of the imam's remarks, actions, utterances, and writings, and not from a solitary quote or manuscript relating to an isolated action. [passage omitted]

His eminence the imam repeatedly reminded officials, the people, the Hezbollah youths, and the true devout followers of the revolution and Islam, that it is possible, God forbid, for deviations and difficulties to emerge in the various departments and organizations, in the seminaries and the universities, even in the military establishments, or the executive, legislative, and judicial sectors. It was due to his inspiration from Islam that the imam considered everyone responsible for all such matters.

Can it be said, therefore, that the people, the pious ones, and the revolutionaries are merely responsible for one particular aspect and have no responsibility for other aspects? If they have a general and more extended responsibility, can it be said that the imam meant that if an individual or group decided that it was within his

jurisdiction to do so, he could interfere in any organization or department that he deemed fit and take direct action or any measures he considered appropriate to remove those difficulties or deviations?

If this were intended, then every day a group could get together and say that because in a certain military or law enforcement organization—in our opinion—there exists certain deviations and discrepancies which have not been removed despite our repeated warnings, therefore tomorrow we shall take matters into our own hands and remedy the state of affairs as we see fit!

Second, would those who harbor such opinions permit others to interpret the imam's remarks against them in a similar manner? Would they also allow others who consider themselves disciples and fervent followers of the imam to enter the arena? Would they allow them to issue resolutions stating that because, in their opinion, a certain group, student association, seminary, or other department has erred in thought, word, or deed, and has not reformed itself despite repeated warnings, they should take direct action and label them rightists or leftists, eclectic or reactionary, pro-Western or pro-Eastern, close to influential persons or affiliated with certain groups, under the influence of capitalism or Communism, and so on? Would they therefore allow them to occupy their offices, buildings, and installations in the name of Islam and the revolution and in order to safeguard their values?

We see, therefore, that there are thousands of implications, finer than a hair, in such matters. If the word of God, of the infallibles, and of the imam, who is himself the [word indistinct] of the infallibles, should be so interpreted and analyzed that it results in an erroneous and inchoate paraphrasing which is merely one dimensional and which would, God forbid, culminate in deviations, this would in itself be a serious problem, a major deviation from the imam's line and the values of this divine line.

## Reportage on Operation Against Drug Traffickers

### Drugs Seized; Networks Disbanded

*NC1111070689 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 11 Nov 89*

[Text] Thanks to the efforts of the Revolution Guards of the Islamic Revolution Committees in East Azarbayjan and Khorasan Provinces, several drug trafficking networks were disbanded.

The Central News Unit reports that the Islamic Revolution Committee's revolution guards recently arrested 13 drug traffickers and dozens of addicts and drug peddlars. The report indicates that more than 27 kg of drugs and several vehicles were confiscated from the arrested people, and that all the accused and the confiscated goods were handed over to the authorities.

### 3d Stage of Drug Operation

*LD1111161689 Tehran IRNA in English 1529 GMT 11 Nov 89*

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 11, IRNA—The 3rd stage of operation 'Val-'Adiyat' for tracking and arresting major drug traffickers and addicts has started nationwide by the Islamic Revolutionary Committee (IRC), deputy Commander Muhammad Za'eri announced Saturday [11 November].

In a televised conference, Za'eri said that all IRC tactical bases on the country's eastern border will remain on full alert during the full scale anti-drug campaign. He said that 1,000 additional bases were set up across the country to help step up the fight against drug trafficking. '15,285 kgs of narcotics were seized from smugglers in the first half of the current calendar year (started March 21), down by 50 per cent as compared to the same period last year,' added Za'eri.

Since the enforcement of the anti-drug laws, many traffickers and bandits have given up their dirty dealings and requested pardon writs to avail the grace period, the IRC deputy commander for intelligence and operations said. THe IRC has launched 80 small and large scale operations against drug smugglers in the eastern parts of the country since march, arresting 12,174 major traffickers, he said.

Of the 25,000 addicts identified and arrested so far, 5,000 have succeeded in giving up their addiction, Za'eri concluded.

### Drug Operation Detailed

*LD1111185589 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1430 GMT 11 Nov 89*

[Text] On the 1st day of the implementation of the third phase of the "Val-'Adiyat" campaign, Islamic Revolution Committee guards were stationed in mobile and fixed posts all over Tehran and started a campaign against suppliers and distributors of narcotics.

In an interview with our correspondent, one of the committee guards who is stationed at a temporary post under Seyyed Khandan bridge, said: The responsibility of these posts is to gather information and reports from the public about narcotics smugglers. Today, from the very beginning of the project until 1600, 15 reports about suppliers, distributors, and users of narcotics have been received by this post.

Another committee guard stationed at the temporary post at Shahid Chamran junction said to our correspondent: The posts at the city's junctions and entrance points record the information and reports from the public on special forms after receiving them. After categorizing and determining locations they send them to the permanent posts and the general anti-narcotics headquarters.

He described the public support for the project as very good. He said: Since the early hours of the morning, several reports on narcotics suppliers and distributors have been received by the headquarters from the public.

The third phase of the "Val-'Adiyat" campaign was implemented all over Semnan Province today at the same time. The Shahrud Islamic Revolution Committee Guards, in two series of intelligence and security operations, seized 90 grams of heroin and 0.5 kg of opium from two narcotics distribution gangs.

### 10 Gangs 'Busted' in Kerman

*LD1111182489 Tehran IRNA in English 1537 GMT 11 Nov 89*

[Text] Kerman, Nov 11, IRNA—The Islamic Revolution's Committee (IRC) has busted 10 gangs of drug traffickers and bandits in this southern province, in 38 operations since March, the provincial IRC commander said today.

'A total of 29 death merchants and bandits were killed and 240 kgs of narcotics, 44 pieces of arms including mortar launchers and RPG-7 rocket launchers, 30 cars and motorcycles and a large amount of ammunition were seized in the operations,' the commander said. He said those killed during the shoot-out were three ringleaders including the notorious Bahman Narou'i and Karim Shahbakhsh [names as received] who had smuggled 115 tsetics [as received] from Pakistan.

The commander said, IRC guards have also discovered and seized 1,981 kgs of opium and heroin from 80 cars and motorcylces throughout the province this year. He said the third stage of Operations 'Valadiyat' aimed at arresting addicts and sending them to labour camps started today.

Iran has launched an all-out campaign against drug trafficking and addiction since January 21 when an anti-narcotics law went into effect. According to the law, anyone caught with more than 5 kgs of opium or 30 grams of heroin wil face death penalty.

### Drug Operation Continues

*LD1111185989 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1600 GMT 11 Nov 89*

[Text] On the eve of the third phase of the "Val-'Adiyat" exercises more than 600 kg of opium and heroin and some arms were seized by Revolution Committee Guards in Sistan va Baluchestan Province from the merchants of death. Also more than 1,000 narcotics distributors, addicts, tramps, and hooligans were arrested at 200 centers of corruption in Zahedan.

According to the program, the arrested addicts will be sent to rehabilitation camps in Sistan va Baluchestan and Kerman Provinces; the corrupt ones will be sent to jail; and the children without guardians will be handed over to the Welfare Office.

### Opium Found in Eastern Province

*LD1211174989 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Nov 89*

[Text] According to IRNA, 195.5 kg of opium and opium resin were discovered in the past 48 hours by Islamic Revolution Guard Corps of Sistan va Baluchestan Province. Two well-known smugglers in the Khash region were arrested by a team dispatched by the guards.

### 157 Drug Smugglers Arrested

*LD1311103489 Tehran IRNA in English 0740 GMT 13 Nov 89*

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 13, IRNA—Some 450 kgs of narcotics were seized from smugglers in ambush attacks by the Islamic Revolution's Committee Guards on their hideouts in central desert areas during the past 24 hours. The anti-narcotics department announced that the strike operation was part of a campaign launched last Saturday against drug traffickers. The committeemen also arrested five notorious drug importers, the announcement said.

It added that a total of 157 smugglers and 2,200 addicts have been arrested and 750 kgs of narcotics have been seized from the traffickers since the start of the third stage. It said 300 Afghan nationals residing in Iran are among those arrested. The announcement renewed its call on government offices, factories and other institutions to identify and report their addicts.

In other developments, some 105 kgs of opium, 26 kgs of heroin and 10 kgs of hasish have been seized and 21 smugglers arresed in Fars Province, south of Iran, during the past two months.

### Antinarcotics Campaign Updated

*LD1311175289 Tehran IRNA in English 1744 GMT 13 Nov 89*

[Text] Qom, Nov. 13, IRNA—Ten members of a drug trafficking gang were caught with more than 30 kgs of narcotics by guards of the Islamic Revolution Committee (IRC), here Monday, the IRC commander said. The arrest came two days after IRC launched the 3rd stage of the nationwide 'Val-'Adiyat' operation for tracking down and arresting major drug traffickers and addicts.

The commander said that since the operations was launched 70 drug traffickers and addicts have been taken into custody from their hide-outs in the countryside. During the first two stages of the operaitons, he said, 1,200 notorious smugglers were caught with more than 60 kg of narcotics.

### Opium, Heroin Found in 4 Provinces

*LD1411140989 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 89*

[Summary] The Central News Unit reports that in the last 2 days Islamic Revolution Committee Guards from

the provinces of Kerman, Yazd, Khorasan, and Gilan have discovered 191.49 kg opium, 765 kg opium resin, and 435 grams heroin in the possession of 477 drug addicts and smugglers.

### 3,358 Drug Traffickers Arrested

*LD1411211189 Tehran IRNA in English 1405 GMT 14 Nov 89*

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 14, IRNA—A total of 3,358 drug traffickers and addicts were rounded up during the past 48 hours by the Islamic Revolution Committeemen (IRC), as part of operation 'Val-'Adiyat 3'. The operations started nationwide on November 11 to track down and arrest major smugglers and addicts will continue till November 21. Large quantities of various drugs have so far been seized over the past few days and detainees handed over to judiciary courts, the IRC public relations office announced.

According to the new anti-drug law any addict who fails to give up his dirty habit will be jailed or sent to a labour camp depending on the seriousness of the offence.

### Official Says 'No Poppy Farms' in Country

*LD1611151589 Tehran IRNA in English 1007 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 16, IRNA—Hasan Zakeri an official of the headquarters for narcotics control said here Wednesday that there are absolutely no poppy farms in Iran. He said international narcotics control officials will be welcome to Iran for inspection purposes. The official rejected negative foreign propaganda reports about the existence of opium poppy farms in Iran.

He said the first international conference for combatting narcotics will be held with representatives from 50 countries in Tehran next June. The sub-committee of the U.N. on narcotics control is to hold its 27th session in Tehran in September 1990.

### Editorial Views Upcoming GCC Conference

*NC1711141289 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 12 Nov 89 p 2*

[Editorial: "Who Will Be Hit by Violation of International Rights?"]

[Text] The (Persian) [P] Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] convene a session in Amman next month. These sessions have been regularly held since the six-nation council was founded in 1981. Last year it was Bahrain that hosted the meeting.

The meet's agenda has been earlier determined for the heads of state by their foreign ministers in a recent gathering.

But from Tehran's perspective, it seems, the prospect for the success of the (P)GCC's meet is rather gloomy. What has prompted this reaction on the part of Tehran lies in the resolution that was out at the end of the (P)GCC information ministers' meeting in Muscat last week.

In their statement the ministers, in open contradiction of accepted international norms and conventions, made a reference to what they termed "historical rights of Iraq over the Arvand River."

The resolution was aired amidst news reaching Tehran that the Iraqi information minister whose country is not membering the council, was also present at the meet. As such it stands to logic to think that the wording of the resolution has been arranged under the Iraqi pressure.

The (P)GCC member countries should, prior to any other implication that such moves might have, be aware of the fact that the issuance of such resolutions might be fraught with serious consequences as far as their relations with the Islamic Republic are concerned. It would be regrettable should such statements harm the present improving state of their relations with Iran. Based on mutual understanding and reciprocal efforts these relations have passed the rocky stage and a thaw has been in motion since last year. A hindrance along this line will not serve the best interests of anyone.

The (P)GCC members should also be cognizant of their obligation in safeguarding international rights. In principle international rights are the lynchpin to the protection of the rights and interests of smaller governments in their confrontations with big or regional powers.

If tiny governments which lack in military might deliberately trample upon international rights and undermine an international agreement (Algiers' Treaty) registered at and sponsored by the United Nations, what guarantee exists that Iraq will Not raise territorial claims against them in future.

Let it be remembered that over the past ten years Iran has made one thing quite clear: Iran has the military clout to defend its rights in this part of the world. But what about the smaller littoral states in the Persian Gulf? The question is a nagging and thorny one indeed, one that should make them think twice before playing into the arms of the bullying regime in Baghdad.

### Editorial on India's Responsibility to Muslims

*NC1711140689 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 13 Nov 89 p 2*

[Editorial: "Iranian Concern Over Plight of Indian Muslims"]

[Text] It should be very clearly made known and understood that the safety of all Indian Muslims is ultimately the responsibility of the Rajiv Administration in that country, since it is still the incumbent and legally constituted government there.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry has in no uncertain terms expressed both regret and abhorrence of recent killings of Muslims and condemned the desecration of Islamic

sanctities by extremist Hindus in India. These actions were a consequence of new momentum generated to simmering communal conflicts centering around the construction of a Hindu temple on the precincts of an ancient Muslim mosque in Ayodhya, 525 kilometers southeast of New Delhi. The Hindu extremists have proceeded with the building of the temple despite judicial rulings to the contrary.

Although the Indian Government is not directly to blame, it nevertheless is culpable in that its reaction to the moves by Hindu extremist mischief makers has verged on tolerance to the delinquencies of such groups thus encouraging and perpetuating hostilities against Indian Muslims.

There can be no excuse for the government to let matters get out of hand and for allowing further atrocities to be carried out against India's 120 million Muslims with whom the world Muslims at large have the closest spiritual links. What the Indian Government must realize is the fact that any harm to Muslims will impinge on the sensitivities of each and every Muslim throughout the world and will indeed provoke reactions among them. To plead that it is an internal matter, or to shun the feelings of the world Muslims in this affair will not do and will not help India as a regional power seeking cordial relations with other Muslim countries in the region.

Besides Mr. Rajiv Gandhi will be well advised to keep Hindu extremists in check for the good of his own party and government now seeking another term at the oncoming Indian polls on November 22. It will be most unwise of him to let loose the demon of communal fanaticism and violence on a country that already suffers grave economic and social malaise in the forms of capitalist greed run riot and a vast segment of underprivileged in a rapidly burgeoning population.

As for the Islamic Republic of Iran, it, too, will be watching developments in that country with concern, particularly the attitude and actions of the Indian Government with regard to the Muslims in India.

## Pakistan

### Bhutto Admits 'Mistakes' During 1st Year

*BK1911131089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1247 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[By Masudul Hassan Shah]

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 19 (AFP)—Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto for the first time admitted that her first year in power was marred by "mistakes" and "small blunders." In two separate interviews with the local daily Urdu JANG and Lahore's THE NATION, Ms. Bhutto, who after surviving a no-confidence motion 19 days ago launched a quest to broaden her government with moderates in the opposition, also expressed "disappointment" that "we have not succeeded so far."

Ms. Bhutto, in a span of 11 months, lost major parliamentary allies including the pro-Moscow Awami National Party and the ethnic Muhajir Qaumi Movement, which have eroded her strength by joining the opposition.

"We came in with a lot of enthusiasm and a lot of inexperience and perhaps we made small blunders," Ms. Bhutto, who will complete her first year on December 2, told THE NATION. "Our mistakes include opening of too many fronts. We were used to being an opposition party and we did not understand that it was more important to mend fences in some of the institutional areas," she said.

Citing confrontations over the year with the provinces and the president and having alienated colleagues in the disbanded movement for restoration of democracy, Ms. Bhutto admitted that her "premature" steps led to strained relations with President Ghulam Ishaq Khan. "Perhaps more attempts could have been made at better working arrangements with the president. Perhaps some of the areas (we moved into) were too premature. Perhaps there was no real need for us to focus on Admiral (Iftikhar Ahmed) Sirohey in such a way," she said.

Adm. Sirohey was appointed chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee by Mr. Ishaq Khan a few days before the victory of Ms. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) in the November 1988 polls, and on her legal aide's advice she demanded the admiral's retirement in August. The president opposed her on the issue, which represented the first encroachment on the enormous powers the late military ruler Mohammed Ziaul Haq gave to the president through a constitutional amendment.

Ms. Bhutto's government resigned on November 13 and she said "in principle" she had accepted the resignations. However, her battery of ministers and advisors, considered the largest in Pakistan's history, continue to function. The resignation en masse was aimed at broadening her government by inducting members of the opposition as ministers. She had invited "moderates," but the Combined Opposition Parties (COP), which lost the first no-confidence against her by a mere 12 votes on November 1, rejected the offer as an attempt to divide the COP.

"The immediate purpose must be to broaden our majority in the parliament and to ensure that the opposition is not in the same numbers," she said. "I would like to see such a grouping and I am disappointed that we have not succeeded so far," she added. But "this does not mean that we will give up trying. The PPP wants national reconciliation," she reiterated.

Of her own aides, she said: "I will determine who among my ministers are competent or not. But I do not believe that an imminent Cabinet reshuffle will serve any purpose."

She again ruled out the possibility of snap polls. "Elections raise the political temperature. Would an election throw up a result that would be any different from the last one?" she asked.

Ms. Bhutto's party lost in last year's elections in three of the four provinces. Baluchistan and the Punjab are ruled by the opposition, and in the North-West Frontier Province, the PPP shares power with a splinter group of the Islamic Democractic Alliance. In Ms. Bhutto's home province, Sind, the PPP won an absolute majority.

Ms. Bhutto said polls "would again lead to a simple majority for the PPP and if there is a second deadlock, we would endanger democracy totally."

### Says Mujahidin To Release Soviets

*BK1911133289 Hong Kong AFP in English 1328 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 19 (AFP)—At least two Soviet prisoners will soon be released by their Afghan resistance captors, Pakistan's Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto said here Sunday in a published interview.

Ms. Bhutto told the Lahore daily THE NATION that the Afghan mujahidin would soon release the Soviet prisoners of war (POWs) in what she said was a "humanitarian gesture." Ms. Bhutto's government is a staunch supporter of the mujahidin, who maintain a government-in-exile based in the Pakistani city of Peshawar. She did not give the date of the release.

A Soviet delegation and representatives of the Afghan guerrillas are expected to hold a meeting on the release next week at Pakistan's Foreign Ministry, THE NATION said. The report said at least two Soviet soldiers, both Muslims, were expected to be released by the pro-Saudi Etehad-e Eslami faction, one of the seven Pakistan-based Sunni groups fighting the Soviet-backed Kabul government. The group is headed by Rasul Sayyaf, a member of the Wahhabi sect dominant in Saudi Arabia.

According to figures released in Moscow, 313 Soviets remain missing following the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan which ended on February 15. The mujahidin have been reticent about the number of Soviet prisoners they hold.

"My party has a good number of POWs," Hezb-e Eslami chief Golbuddin Hekmatyar said Saturday during a press conference here. He denied that his group had tried to buy POWs from other factions, adding, "we don't need to."

The issue of Soviet POWs here has become complicated because many of them have converted to Islam and do not want to return to their homeland, Western sources here have said. Several rounds of talks between Soviet and resistance representatives in recent months have had no results despite an agreement in June to proceed with a mutual exchange of prisoners by both sides.

The mujahidin maintain that 40,000 resistance fighters are believed to have been captured since the war began 10 years ago.

A private Soviet delegation representing the families of missing Red Army men has come several times to Pakistan to secure an exchange of prisoners, as has the International Committee of the Red Cross.

### Demonstrations Held Over Indian Temple Issue

*BK1711160789 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] There were protest demonstrations and meetings throughout the country today against the denigration of Babri mosque [shrine in dispute between the Hindus and the Muslims of India] by the Hindu extremists in India. There is a strong feeling of distress and anger among Muslims of the world over the campaign by the Hindu extremists in India to build a temple at the site of Babri mosque in Ayodhya. In Friday congregations speakers shed light on this issue and expressed concern over it.

There were several protest meetings and demonstrations in Islamabad and Rawalpindi and participants urged the Government of India to take stern action against the Hindus for hurting the feelings of the Muslims. Protest banners were displayed at various places, especially outside mosques.

In Lahore, there were protest meetings in Badshahi mosque, Jama Mosque, Dada Darbar, Jamia mosque, (Mian Gumbad), Martyrs mosque and other mosques. Later, a number of processions were also taken out.

In Karachi, a procession was taken out from Aram Bagh which ended at (Ankas market). The marchers expressed distress and anger over the incident. Processions were also taken out in other cities and towns.

### Iranian Delegation Arrives in Islamabad 17 Nov

*BK1811031089 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] A 22-member Iranian delegation headed by the interior minister, Mr 'Abdollah Nuri, arrived in Islamabad last night on a 6-day official visit to Pakistan. Talking to newsmen at the airport, the Iranian minister said his delegation will hold talks with Pakistani authorities on a vast range of issues of mutual interest with an objective to promote the existing level of cooperation in various sectors. The delegation is likely to call on the president, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, and the prime minister, Ms Benazir Bhutto. It will also visit Lahore.

The Iranian interior minister earlier on departure from Tehran told the official news agency, IRNA, that his visit

was aimed at adopting a common policy in the fight against drug trafficking and promoting border trade between the two countries.

### Joint Ministerial Meeting Begins

*BK1811142889 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1400 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] The Iran-Pakistan joint ministerial meeting began in Islamabad today. Aitzaz Ahsan, the Pakistani federal minister for interior and narcotics control affairs, underlined the need for regular bilateral consultations on issues which have a bearing on the security of the people of the two fraternal Islamic countries. He said this kind of step will consolidate the existing friendship between the two countries.

Iranian Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Abdollah Nuri highly appreciated Pakistan's support for Iran and stated that his government will not allow its country's territory to be used for activities prejudicial to Pakistan's interests. The Iranian minister underscored the need for coordination between the two countries in the struggle against narcotics. The two sides expressed their willingness to set up committees to review various problems and to recommend remedial measures.

### President, Iranian Minister Meet

*BK1911163489 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] President Ghulam Ishaq Khan has said that Pakistan greatly values its relations with Iran. He underscored the need for concerned efforts toward a solution to their problems. He was talking to visiting Iranian Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Abdollah Nuri and the senior members of his delegation who called on him in Islamabad today. The president expressed the hope that the existing Pakistani-Iranian cordial relations will be strengthened with the passage of time because they were established on the basis of common faith, culture, and history.

The Iranian minister apprised the president of the ongoing talks with his Pakistani counterpart, Mr Aitzaz Ahsan. Expressing satisfaction over the talks, the Iranian minister hoped that the problem of the Pakistan-Iran border will be resolved in the near future to the satisfaction of both countries. Ishaq Khan said that he does not anticipate any difficulties in solving the problem and assured the minister of the Pakistan Government's full cooperation in this regard.

The Iranian minister conveyed to the president the good wishes of the spiritual leader of Iran, Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i, and President Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani which the president warmly reciprocated.

### Iran's Kalantari on Drug Control

*LD1911182189 Tehran IRNA in English 1735 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 19, IRNA—A high-ranking Iranian official today proposed a meeting in Tehran of the 3-nation Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO) to sign a tripartite protocol for campaigning against drug trafficking. The proposal was made by Deputy Interior Minister Mokhtar Kalantari in his meeting with Pakistani Minister of State for Narcotics Muzaffar Shah today. ECO groups the Islamic Republic with neighbouring Turkey and Pakistan.

Kalantari suggested that Pakistan enforce tougher laws including death penalty for drug traffickers, and that the two countries enhance their intelligence cooperation in this regard.

Kalantari, who is part of the delegation led by Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Abdollah Nuri, invited Pakistani anti-drug officials to participate in an international seminar on drug campaign due to be held in Tehran in spring.

Muzaffar Shah replied that the Islamabad government was serious in fighting narcotics even outside its territory and that a special ministry has been established for this purpose since Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto came to office. He said that Pakistan will decisively prevent the cultivation of opium poppy inside the country and that a new bill was under study, and if approved, the properties of those cultivating opium poppy would be confiscated.

The Pakistani official announced his country's readiness for any kind of cooperation with the Islamic Republic in this field.

## Sri Lanka

### Authorities: Arrest Fleeing JVP Supporters

*BK1711130089 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and state minister for defense, Ranjan Wijeratne, has said that there is information that millionaires who had supported the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna [JVP] were now trying to leave the country. As such, immigration authorities have been instructed to keep a sharp eye on those who leave the country. A list of names of persons who are to be arrested if they tried to leave has already been forwarded to the authorities.

Briefing newsmen on cabinet decisions yesterday, Mr Wijeratne said if not for the few incidents reported, the general situation has improved much. The security forces are kept on alert and operations continue. He said he hoped that JVP cadre will understand the situation and refrain from any further activities after they have seen and listened to the statement made by Mr Rohana Wijeweera [the deceased JVP leader].

Referring to the haul of gold jewelery worth over 35 million rupees, the minister said that those belonged to the poor people who had pawned them for the want of money. How can those who rob these poor people be called patriots? he asked. He said that a final appeal was made to the rank and file [of the JVP] to lay down arms, hand them over to the police, and stop further activity. Those who came forward and did so will be looked after, rehabilitated, and taken into the democratic process. They are also citizens of this country, who have been misled and misguided.

Minister of Industries Ranil Wickremasinghe told newsmen that it was the duty of the media to disclose the corrupt activities of the JVP as was done regarding other organizations and individuals. He disclosed that Rohana Wijeweera owned four bungalows—one in Ulapane and three in Gampola. Mr Wijeweera and Gamanayake revealed that they owned a large amount of wealth. Rohana Wijeweera identified himself as a retired planter, while Gamanayake was a mudalali [estate owner]. He said that these leaders led luxurious lives while their rank and file lived in the jungles.

Minister of Industries Ranil Wickremasinghe said that leadership in the right direction provided by the president has set the country once again on the correct path.

### Security Forces Kill Galle Area JVP Leader

*BK1911104489 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1023 GMT 19 Nov 89*

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, 19 Nov (LANKAPUVATH)—Three subversives, including the JVP [Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna] leader of Hiniduma in the southern Galle District, were killed by the security forces yesterday.

Security sources told LANKAPUVATH that they were shot dead when an Army route clearing patrol from the Neluwa camp counterattacked after being ambushed by a gang of subversives near the government school at Kadhingala, Hiniduma. One of the subversives killed had been identified as the JVP leader of Hiniduma.

Three self-loading rifles and a quantity of ammunition were seized by the Army patrol.

An Army officer was also killed and another wounded in the incident, the security sources said.

### Surrendered Youths Sent for Rehabilitation

*BK1811111489 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] One hundred and eighty youths in the Puttalam District, who have been engaged in violence and who have surrendered along with their arms have been handed over to rehabilitation centers.

Meanwhile, a leading subversive leader of the Kalutara District has been taken into custody. The suspect had confessed responsibility for the killing of about 30 politicians of the United National Party, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, and the United Socialist Alliance.

Reports say that an armed gang had set fire to the state mining and mineral development corporation's Kahatagaha (Kolongaha) property.

### Further Reports on Police Station Attacks

*BK1711125289 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1040 GMT 17 Nov 89*

["OANA/pool" Item]

[Text] Colombo, 17 Nov [LANKAPUVATH]—The police and the security forces repulsed attacks by the illegally formed Tamil National Army [TNA] on four police stations, in the eastern district of Ampara, early this morning.

Police sources told LANKAPUVATH that 25 TNA cadres, 13 policemen, and five soldiers, including an officer were reported killed in the fighting.

The attacks were staged on the Akkaraipattu, Samanthurai, Kalmunai, and Chavalakadai police stations where fierce fighting was reported.

Police sources said the TNA comprises cadres of the EPRLF [Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front], TELO [Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization], and ENDLF [Eelam National Democratic Liberation Front] groups.

Secretary to the Minister of Defence and Inspector General of Police Ernest Perera flew into the troubled areas this morning and returned in the afternoon.

Twenty six TNA cadres were killed, 16 wounded, 250 captured, and 140 sophisticated weapons removed when the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] staged pre-dawn raids on two TNA camps in Ampara on Sunday, 5 November.

Secretary, Ministry of Defence General Sepala Attygalle said at the cabinet news briefing on 9 November, various reports had reached the government that there was an organisation called the Tamil National Army [TNA] that has been recruited by the EPRLF And trained by the IPKF [Indian Peacekeeping Force]. He said any other army or paramilitary force other than the Citizens Volunteer Force was totally illegal.

General Attygalle said the Sri Lankan authorities were receiving letters daily from parents complaining that their children had been forcibly recruited in the north east province and about 450 boys were being cared for by the government, in Colombo.

Latest reports state that Sri Lankan Army troops had been deployed in the troubled areas of the eastern province.

Meanwhile, an LTTE militant was shot and killed by suspected EPRLF gunmen at Ampara yesterday.

An attack yesterday on the police station at Batticaloa by EPRLF and ENDLF cadres was repulsed. No casualties were reported.

### Tamil Army Cadres Surround Police Station

*BK1911101789 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 0942 GMT 19 Nov 89*

["OANA/pool" Item]

[Text] Colombo, 19 Nov [LANKAPUVATH]—An estimated 3,000 cadres of the illegal paramilitary force styled the Tamil National Army [TNA] and sponsored by the EPRLF [Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front] were reported to have surrounded the police station in the predominantly Muslim town of Kalmunai in Sri Lanka, in the Eastern Province District of Ampara, this afternoon, police told LANKAPUVATH.

However, there had been no attack.

They said the TNA had moved their cadres in the Northern District of Vavuniya into Kalmunai during the last 24 hours.

Two battalions of Sri Lankan Army soldiers are now deployed in the Ampara District in readiness to move in to combat to quell any further violence.

Meanwhile, the bodies of 41 reserve policemen, who were slaughtered by the TNA, when they raided the police post at Karativu also in Ampara Friday have been found. These bodies are now lying at the Nintavur hospital. A total of 79 personnel attached to the Karativu police post were reported missing.

Security sources said 65 police and Citizens Volunteer Force [CVF] personnel reported missing in the attack on the Uluvil police post by the TNA have reported back along with their weapons.

Fifty TNA cadres were killed in abortive attacks Friday on four police stations and the two police posts in the Ampara District, security sources said.

The TNA also lost 20 cadres, 140 sophisticated weapons, and had 250 men captured when the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] staged pre-dawn attacks on two TNA camps, earlier this month.

Sri Lankan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of State for Defence Ranjan Wijeratne in an interview with the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation Friday night said the chief minister of the Northeast Province Varadaraja Perumal was attacking his own police stations with an illegal militia trained and armed by IPKF [Indian Peacekeeping Force]

Mr Wijeratne further said he did not know how the chief minister was going to administer the province, when he was attacking his own police stations.

Mr Wijeratne said the Tamil National Army had no legitimacy.